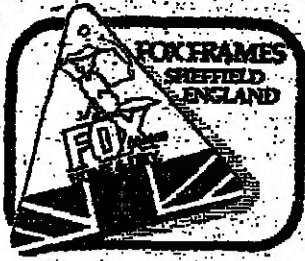


Holloway
denying
education
classes to
inmates



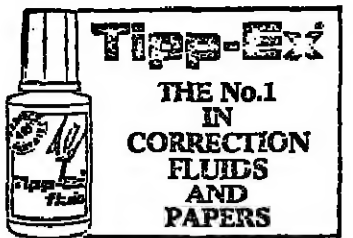
THE GUARDIAN

Printed in London and Manchester

Thursday February 14 1985

23p

University Of Jordan
Center of Strategic Studies
READING ROOM



Kinnock and PM stand by Ponting attacks

By James Naughtie, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister, and the Labour leader, Mr. Neil Kinnock were still locked last night in their battle of wits over the Clive Ponting prosecution, each insisting, with increasing passion, that the other should give way.

At the end of a day of further exchanges of letters, a ruling from the Speaker legitimising Mr. Kinnock's attack on Mrs. Thatcher in the Commons and a significant Government concession on next week's Belgrano debate, the central dispute between the Labour leader and Mrs. Thatcher was unresolved.

Mr. Kinnock insisted on a "full and adequate explanation" of the decision to prosecute Mr. Ponting. Downing Street made clear that Mrs. Thatcher still demanded an apology from Mr. Kinnock for his refusal to accept her assurance that neither she nor Mr. Michael Heseltine, the Defence Secretary, had been involved in the law officers' decision to prosecute.

Mr. David Steel and Mr. David Owen, the Alliance leaders, accused the Labour leader of diverting attention from what they said was the most important issue in the Belgrano affair—the proven misstatements to the House of Commons about the sinking of the cruiser and its aftermath.

Mr. Kinnock, however, was given a warm welcome at a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party, and the Shadow Cabinet is said to have backed his stand unanimously at its meeting last night.

His determination was no sign of a change of heart, Mr. Kinnock said. "I was not involved until after the matter was referred to the law officers, and I was in no way part of the decision, nor in any way did I influence the decision of the law officers."

He added: "I was not in touch with the law officers as I have left the office at the time in question."

Mr. Heseltine pointed out that he was on holiday when the decision to prosecute was taken last summer.

In the hectic negotiations which went on among the parties during the day the Government acceded to demands from Labour and Alliance leaders that the House of Commons be kept in the dark about the decision to prosecute until after the election.

However, both Mr. Kinnock and Mr. Owen strongly attacked the apparent intention of Mrs. Thatcher to bring the debate in a letter to Downing Street. Mr. Owen said in a debate on such a subject in which she did not take part would devalue the Commons.

Three letters arrived on Mrs. Thatcher's desk last night.

Turn to back page, col. 4

Demo halts Heseltine

By a Staff Reporter

The Defence Secretary, Mr. Michael Heseltine, was prevented from speaking at Strathclyde University yesterday by students and later faced a barrage of four, eggs and sink bombs when he arrived at Glasgow University last night.

Strathclyde about 200 protesters blocked corridors leading to the debating chamber in the university's student union building, and kept up a chant of "Keep him out, keep him out." Police advised Mr. Heseltine that it was impossible to gain access to the building.

As he left, the Defence Secretary described the protesters as "an unrepresentative minority," an example of the intolerant face of the extreme left. He added: "It is fundamental denial of freedom of speech—typical of what Mr. Kinnock's Britain would be like."

The President of the National Union of Students, Mr. Phil Woolas, condemned the demonstration as a disgrace. "Students should lock ministers in debate and argument, not off the campus," he said.

Pensioners bear brunt of plan to save £2 bn on subsidies

4 million face cut in homes benefit

By David Hencke, Social Services Correspondent

Four million people—more than half of them pensioners—are to face benefit cuts of between £1 and £20 a week under Government proposals to halve the cost of its housing benefit scheme.

Proposals before Mr. Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary, involve saving £2 billion a year in subsidies to cover rent and rates to everybody above a new poverty line which ministers are to set.

Mr. Fowler is also planning to stop 250,000 people receiving supplementary benefit to cover mortgage repayments. They would be asked to renegotiate their loans with their building societies.

He also plans to curb future council rent rises—either by imposing a ceiling on annual rises or by reducing Department of Health and Social Security reimbursements to councils who charge rents to people on housing benefit which are judged to be "too high."

The proposals, which are expected to go to a cabinet sub-committee for endorsement, follow an unpublished inquiry by Mr. Jeremy Rowe, the former chairman of London Brick Company.

The inquiry, in part at Mr. Rowe's request, was published in the spring.

The housing benefit system now covers one in three of the population and has always been a potential target for cuts.

Some stand to lose as much as £20 a week. The whole scheme is a recipe for disaster—aimed at causing greater rent arrears, and more homelessness.

Mr. Ted Cattle, under-secretary for housing for the Labour-controlled Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said: "The proposals are just plain daft, totally unrealistic and would not be entertained by us."

Our authorities have not

Jeremy Rowe—chaired independent inquiry

Turn to back page, col. 7

Civil service unions fear promotion bar

By Richard Norton-Taylor

The Government is considering a proposal to deny promotion to civil servants who take part in industrial action.

Alarmed by the proposal, Civil Service union leaders said yesterday that they could not believe that the Government could adopt such a provocative measure.

They are to have talks today about the proposal with Mr. Peter Kemp, deputy secretary in the Treasury responsible for industrial relations in the Civil Service.

The suggestion that senior officials should be warned of the consequences of taking part in industrial action has been made before by permanent secretaries who head Whitehall ministries as well as by Sir Robert Armstrong, head of the Home Civil Service and Secretary to the Cabinet.

Last year Sir Robert told

the First Division Association, which represents about 8,000 senior Whitehall officials, that industrial action "cannot be excluded as a factor to be taken into consideration by those who aspired to become managers in the Civil Service."

A few months later he qualified this by saying that industrial action was unlikely to be "an overriding factor in more than a handful" of promotions.

But this revised approach was opposed by some permanent secretaries and ministers.

There is growing resentment in the Civil Service over pay and conditions and some permanent secretaries want the warnings to apply to all middle-ranks as well as senior officials, but especially those in the Department of Health and Social Security and the Inland Revenue.

cuts. It has caused ministers severe problems since it was introduced.

Proposals based on the Rowe inquiry would use the present complicated taper system to effect the cuts. Under the system entitlement is at present reduced by 25p in the pound for rent and 5p in the pound for rates.

In 1985 the taper was 17p in the pound. Now it is proposed to raise the rent taper gradually to 35p, then 40p—until all above a new guaranteed minimum income level lose their entitlement.

Occupational pensioners will be hardest hit by the plan. Some 2.7 million at present receive help with rent and rates and all are scheduled to lose this help. Another 1.3 million recipients at risk are all low-paid families or single parents.

The cuts will be phased in and will be accompanied by some concessions in other areas.

At the start basic supplementary benefit level will be raised, with one level for families and another for pensioners. This will mean that some of the poorest housing benefit claimants will continue to receive help.

Ministers—especially Mr. Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor—will also argue that the cuts can find a rise in the thresholds—which would give the low-paid more cash with which to pay higher rent and rates.

The inquiry, in part at Mr. Rowe's request, was published in the spring.

The housing benefit system now covers one in three of the population and has always been a potential target for cuts.

Some stand to lose as much as £20 a week. The whole scheme is a recipe for disaster—aimed at causing greater rent arrears, and more homelessness.

Mr. Ted Cattle, under-secretary for housing for the Labour-controlled Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said: "The proposals are just plain daft, totally unrealistic and would not be entertained by us."

Our authorities have not

Jeremy Rowe—chaired independent inquiry

Turn to back page, col. 7

the First Division Association, which represents about 8,000 senior Whitehall officials, that industrial action "cannot be excluded as a factor to be taken into consideration by those who aspired to become managers in the Civil Service."

A few months later he qualified this by saying that industrial action was unlikely to be "an overriding factor in more than a handful" of promotions.

But this revised approach was opposed by some permanent secretaries and ministers.

There is growing resentment in the Civil Service over pay and conditions and some permanent secretaries want the warnings to apply to all middle-ranks as well as senior officials, but especially those in the Department of Health and Social Security and the Inland Revenue.

US-Soviet talks on Afghanistan

From Alex Brummer in Washington

THE US expects to discuss the central issue of the Palestinian freedom fighters who "defy Soviet-supported aggression" in Afghanistan.

The surprise at the Vienna talks is the Soviet Union's apparent willingness to talk about Afghanistan. When the Middle East regional talks were first reported by The Guardian, after January's Geneva meetings on arms control, American officials seemed highly doubtful that the Russians would be willing to countenance such discussions.

However, a senior State Department official suggested yesterday that the Russians may have changed their minds as a result of disclosures within America of the extensive US covert aid now being funnelled to the Afghan rebels, via Pakistan.

rising anti-Semitism as propaganda by the anti-Zionist committee of the Soviet public in the State Department Report, issued yesterday.

The surprise at the Vienna talks is the Soviet Union's apparent willingness to talk about Afghanistan. When the Middle East regional talks were first reported by The Guardian, after January's Geneva meetings on arms control, American officials seemed highly doubtful that the Russians would be willing to countenance such discussions.

However, a senior State Department official suggested yesterday that the Russians may have changed their minds as a result of disclosures within America of the extensive US covert aid now being funnelled to the Afghan rebels, via Pakistan.

But the State Department officials yesterday played down the two-day meeting.

"These talks are not to be seen as negotiations but an exchange of views" to help avoid "misinformation and reduce the potential risk of confrontation," a spokesman said.

The Americans are expected to deal warily with the central issue of the Palestinian freedom fighters who "defy Soviet-supported aggression" in Afghanistan.

If the talks were to make progress they would represent a tentative return to the kind of contact between the superpowers in the height of détente which ended with the Russian invasion of Afghanistan in December, 1979.

But the State Department officials yesterday played down the two-day meeting.

"These talks are not to be seen as negotiations but an exchange of views" to help avoid "misinformation and reduce the potential risk of confrontation," a spokesman said.

The Americans are expected to deal warily with the central issue of the Palestinian freedom fighters who "defy Soviet-supported aggression" in Afghanistan.

Discussion on problems in the Gulf conflict, with both sides apparently anxious that it should not escalate. The US is also anxious that the southern Lebanon should not turn into a blood-bath when Israel completes its withdrawal.

There is also, apparently, American concern about Russian advanced arms and missile supplies to radical Arab regimes, such as Syria. Although the Russians will presumably counter by reminding the US of President Reagan's renewed commitment to maintain Israel's military superiority over its Arab neighbours.

The main purpose of the US on the Afghanistan issue, is to interest the Russians in a negotiating process which would end the occupation by an estimated 115,000 Russian troops.

One has to relate the view in Moscow that President Reagan is firmly in the saddle for another four years to their willingness to change policy on Afghanistan talks," one US official said yesterday. The Russians, for their part, would want to talk about alleged US covert aid to the rebels, US officials speculated.

Runcie plea for tolerant Church

From Martyn Halsall, Churches Correspondent

THE Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Robert Runcie, yesterday attempted to defuse the Church's most divisive theological row for 20 years with a mild rebuke to the controversial Bishop of Durham and an appeal to Anglicans for doctrinal tolerance.

Many of the 30 speakers in a four-hour debate at the General Synod, the Church of England's parliament, on the nature of Christian belief supported his emphasis of the need for a "broad church."

But one of the Bishop of Durham's leading critics challenged the House of Bishops to admit that Dr. David Jenkins's consecration was wrong or of risk growing worse.

Dr. Jenkins, who is a vocal supporter of the Church of England's liberal wing, said he believed to speak. He is believed to

have been in touch with Dr. Jenkins about the issue, and the 53 bishops were simply requested to "reflect" on the debate and report back to the Synod.

Archbishop Runcie packed the public galleries for the debate in which 65 of the 550 Synod members had indicated a wish to participate.

Dr. Runcie was quick to reassert the Church's traditional, less controversial teaching role.

He said: "Even though the entire course of church history has been marked by controversy on issues great and small, the Church is still not a debating society but the people of God."

Recent theological controversies were not new, but "a nerve has been touched and exposed with painful effect."

Dr. Runcie said that a bishop was both guardian and interpreter of tradition and his conservatism imposed on him a certain "conservative responsibility."

The Archbishop went on to say: "He will of course take advice from theologians and others, but if he is to be true to his vocation he must preserve our genes."

The team's researches have yet to be published academically, beyond a resume in today's New Society, so romantics can enjoy a belief in the power of poetry, candlelight and flowers for a while yet.

The research will be greeted with scorn by at least part of the scientific world, which regards the theory of sociobiology—a belief that genes bias social behaviour with a view to ensuring their survival into the next generation—as mumbo-jumbo.



SYNOD DIALOGUE: The Bishop of Durham (front, left), exchanging views with the Bishop of Wolverhampton during yesterday's General Synod debate.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Cruise base curb

A NEW bye-law being drafted for Middlesbrough cruise missile site will permit police and troops to arrest trespassers without warrant, and to confiscate their property. Page 19; Chapel 'at risk', page 2

Police exodus

SENIOR police officers are leaving forces because of fears that their retirement lump sum will be taxed, says the Police Federation. Page 2

Valentines

LOVE blooms eternally for Hedgehog, Woolly Rabbit, and many others. Guardian Valentines, pages 20-22

Bomb charges

TWO Irishmen were accused at the Old Bailey yesterday of taking part in a London IRA bombing campaign in which three people were killed. Page 2

3,800 jobs axed

HEINZ and British Shipbuilders axed a total of 3,800 jobs yesterday. Government figures showed a 3.3 per cent growth in manufacturing output last year. Reports, page 24

The weather

CONTINUING very cold. Details, back page.

S. Wales miners drop peace hint

By Patrick Wintour and Paul Royland

Miners leaders are under renewed pressure to produce signs of progress towards a negotiated settlement after a Welsh miners' delegate conference called yesterday for a national delegate conference to "discuss all aspects of the strike."

Mr. Emlyn Williams, the president of the South Wales area of the National Union of Mineworkers, stressed that his area was making no demands on such a conference, but the area is clearly desperate for some signs of a fresh initiative.

Talks on Tuesday between Mr. Norman Willis the TUC general secretary and the National Coal Board chairman Mr. Ian MacGregor made some progress towards setting a substantive agenda for negotiations between the NUM and the NCB, according to miners' leaders. But the pace of the talks has been slowed by a unionist in Mr. MacGregor's family.

The NUM national executive will discuss the South Wales call next Thursday. Some NUM leaders hope that by then it will be possible to put a detailed peace formula to the executive, based on the talks between the TUC and the NCB.

The NUM leadership believes that the NCB is beginning to accept that it cannot win the strike exclusively on its own terms simply by waiting for the return to work to

grow. The number returning to work for the first time yesterday was only 240, compared with 307 on last Wednesday's day shift.

Four leaders of the deputies union, Nacods yesterday had a 90-minute meeting at the Commons with the Energy Secretary, Mr. Peter Walker and the coal minister, Mr. David Hunt. Nacods are pressing the Government to encourage negotiations to resume with the NUM, without preconditions.

Mr. Walker has insisted that the issue of uneconomic pits must be on the agenda for any talks with the NUM. Nacods believes its own agreement, introducing a third party appeals body over pit closures and investment would be undermined if the NUM was forced to accept that uneconomic pits

Turn to back page, col. 4

War book's accolades

By our Arts Staff

The £4,000 W. H. Smith award, one of the three big British book prizes, has been won by David Hughes with his novel, The Pork Butcher.

The Pork Butcher was also selected today by Max Hastings, Professor Norman Stone and Jill Neville as one of the Best of the Best of the Year. The White Guard, Winston Churchill's My Early Life, James Fenton's Memories of War, Nicholas Gage's Elan, Robert Graves's Goodbye to All That, Graham Greene's The Quiet American.

Jaroslav Hájek's The Good Soldier Svejk, Joseph Heller's Catch-22, Susan Hill's Strange Meeting, John Keegan's The Face of Battle, Cecil Lewis's Sagittarius Rising, Nicholas Monserrat's The Cruel Sea, Eric Newby's Love and War in the Apennines, Wilfred Owen's collected poems, Siegfried Sassoon's Complete Memoirs of George Sherston, A.J.P. Taylor's Origins of the Second World War, and Evelyn Waugh's Sword of Honour trilogy.

David Hughes profile, page 12

INSIDE

Arts, reviews	12, 13
Books	23
Business & finance	24-26
Crosswords	31, 32
Features	15-16, 25
Guardian Women	11
Home News	24, 32
Letters	14
Overseas News	6, 7
Politics	10
Sports News	28, 29
Valentines	20-22
TV & RADIO	30
ENTERTAINMENTS	31
PERSONAL	31

Education Guardian will appear in tomorrow's newspaper

DON'T STAND FOR LESS THAN A CHOICE OF 200 FABRICS



Why put up with the usual pattern book when we offer a choice of 200 different fabrics ranging from pure new wools to rich Genoa velvets, from damasks to the finest tapestries? We've got just the material that will suit your choice of furniture, no matter which of our 104 different models you choose, from the Waverly chair shown here, to a five-seater sofa.

Don't stand for less than Parker Knoll

For more information and our Book of Comfort, please send the coupon to:
Sue Black, Dept. GUA, Parker Knoll Furniture Limited, P.O. Box 22, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3DQ.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Postcode: _____

No one cares more for your comfort

Dublin expects to win condom battle

From Joe Joyce in Dublin

The Irish Government appears confident that legislation to make contraceptives more freely available will be passed despite strong opposition both inside Parliament and from the Roman Catholic church.

The prime minister, Dr Garret FitzGerald, knows he can afford as many as six defections from his own party because of the probable support for the bill of the two-member Workers' Party and at least one independent.

Private meetings of the governing parties, Fine Gael and Labour, indicated yesterday that the bill could be in danger.

Two Fine Gael backbenchers have already said they would oppose it and face automatic expulsion from their parliamentary party. Several others are known to be wavering.

Two Labour Party members also told their colleagues that they had serious reservations.

Fine Gael and Labour are enforcing a three-line whip, and none of the parties is allowing members a free vote.

The government won the first round of the debate yesterday when it forced through its plan to open the debate today. Fianna Fail wanted it put off for another week on the grounds that it had not had adequate time to consider the three-section bill published last week.

Mr Charles Haughey, said: "It is irresponsible to throw the national community into the kind of acrimonious and divisive debate that is bound to follow."

Mr Sean Barrett, the government chief whip, accused Mr Haughey of trying to delay the bill to increase outside pressures on deputies. The sooner the debate started, the better politicians could avoid "the scare tactics" employed outside parliament, he said.

The bill would lift existing restrictions which seek to limit contraceptives to married couples and require a doctor's prescription for non-medical devices like condoms.

It would make condoms available to everyone over 18, but limit their distribution to chemists, hospitals, and family planning clinics.

Church spokesmen have depicted the debate as a "moral crossroads" for Irish society. The Archbishop of Dublin, Dr Kevin McNamara, has told Catholic politicians: "The teaching authority of the Church cannot be treated by any Catholic as if it were just another opinion."

Dr Jeremiah Newman, Archbishop of Limerick, said Catholic politicians had a duty to follow the Church's guidance where the interests of Church and state overlapped.

Fianna Fail is determined to keep the debate going so that government backbenchers will feel all the pressures that the Church and its support groups can apply.

Closure fails to shake Fife resolve

By Peter Hetherington

ABOUT 2,300 miners in Fife are still on strike a year after walking out in protest at the downgrading of a pit engineer after frequent battles with a management they had labelled repressive and dictatorial.

The men at Seaford and Frances collieries face an uncertain future after devastating fires in both pits this month.

Frances colliery has now closed with a loss of 500 jobs, while a further 300 will be made redundant with the abandonment of the largest coalfield at Seaford.

The miners may be in little mood to celebrate the first anniversary of the stoppage, long ago submerged by the national dispute, but they remain determined and surprisingly cheerful despite the odds stacked against them.

There is deep loyalty to the National Union of Mineworkers and a continuing tradition of discipline in a county where the Communist Party retains a strong industrial influence.

More nuclear power and oil has been used in the South-east and Yorkshire power stations are being used at peak times. It is thought that a record output of 46,000 megawatts on January 17 due to the cold spell caused strains on the power system.

A CEBG spokesman said coal supplies for power stations had continued throughout the dispute. "We are not discussing what we are getting from individual pits."

Mr Derek France, NUM delegate at Silverwood, said: "They're getting desperate. If they'll burn this they'll take anything." He said that the coal was unwashed but the NCB denied this.

Chief Superintendent John Nesbitt, who was in charge of the police operation, said lorries would move in and out of the colliery daily.

Police escort first lorry-loads of coal from two collieries

By Malcolm Pitheers

Lorries with police escorts took coal from two Yorkshire collieries in a secret operation before dawn yesterday.

The more than 1,000 tonnes for the Central Electricity Generating Board was the first from the large stocks at Silverwood and Thurcroft, near Rotherham, since the miners' strike started.

Lorry drivers, some wearing crash helmets, ignored Silverwood's six official pickets and about 50 other miners opposite the pit entrance. The lorries were loaded and escorted to Cottam power station in the CEBG's Trent Valley area, Nottinghamshire.

The operation was repeated at Thurcroft and it is thought that movements will continue for as long as the CEBG want to accept the coal.

The movement from two pits which are not producing coal discredited and doubts that the CEBG wants to replenish stocks in Trent Valley power stations. Coal has been moved from Manton and from Wistow, in the Selby coalfield, where coal is being produced.

Stocks at the three main power stations in Yorkshire, Drax, A. Eggborough and Ferrybridge C, are thought to be much lower than the CEBG would like. However, at the moment the board is not likely to attempt any movement of coal into them from Yorkshire pits.

More nuclear power and oil has been used in the South-east and Yorkshire power stations are being used at peak times. It is thought that a record output of 46,000 megawatts on January 17 due to the cold spell caused strains on the power system.

A CEBG spokesman said coal supplies for power stations had continued throughout the dispute. "We are not discussing what we are getting from individual pits."

Mr Derek France, NUM delegate at Silverwood, said: "They're getting desperate. If they'll burn this they'll take anything." He said that the coal was unwashed but the NCB denied this.

Chief Superintendent John Nesbitt, who was in charge of the police operation, said lorries would move in and out of the colliery daily.



STOCK ANSWER: Police and striking miners face each other outside Silverwood colliery as a lorry shifts coal from stocks for the first time since the dispute started. Picture by Don McPhee

Yorkshire NUM bows to court on picket curb

By Patrick Wintour, Labour Staff

The Yorkshire miners' union executive decided yesterday to call off mass picketing at 11 pits in the coalfield in compliance with a High Court ruling.

The move was prompted partly by the decision of the South Wales area executive to appeal over an identical order covering five pits which was made against the Welsh union by Mr Justice Scott on Monday. The Yorkshire union also feared contempt fines and the possible appointment of a receiver to run the union.

Lawyers for the working Yorkshire miners who won the injunction against their area union on Tuesday had said they would start contempt proceedings tomorrow afternoon if pickets had not been restricted to a maximum of six at each pit by then.

At 10 of the 11 collieries, pickets exceeded six yesterday with as many as 100 outside Doncaster pits.

The Yorkshire area president, Mr Jack Taylor, said last night: "We shall comply with the constraints of the courts. We are calling on all our members to reaffirm their commitments in this dispute until we reach a successful negotiated settlement."

Mr Taylor attacked the ruling, saying: "I think this is taking away a trade union right that has always been a law has been made to deprive us of that right."

The Yorkshire executive decision will be put to the union's delegate conference today. The injunction ordered the area union "not to incite, procure, assist, encourage or organise members of the union or others to congregate at or near the entrance of a colliery otherwise than in numbers not exceeding six."

Throughout the dispute four strike centres in Yorkshire have been responsible for displaying pickets, but strikers have increasingly picketed their own colliery with the decline in mass picketing.

Making the order against South Wales, Mr Justice Scott made it clear that he expected the union leadership to communicate the order's terms to branches and to discipline officials that disobeyed.

The injunctions do not order the area unions to discourage or prevent more than six pickets gathering. The area unions are likely to claim they have no power to stop men gathering spontaneously at their own pit to picket.

The injunctions were granted on the grounds that excessive numbers at pit gates represented a civil wrong of unreasonable harassment, a development of the long standing law of nuisance.

The judge's ruling of a maximum of six pickets follows the advice given in the Department of Employment's code on picketing issued in 1959. The code does not have statutory authority.

It is believed to be the first time that a court has restricted the number of pickets to a specific figure, although the courts have ruled before that the police have the discretionary power to limit pickets.

Lawyers acting for the South Wales union were particularly disturbed that the judge refused to distinguish between pickets and the demonstrators allowed behind police lines away from the entrance. The judge said the demonstrators were also pickets.

Leader comment, page 14

The only new three door hatchback worth a second look.



Since it was first launched, the 5 door Peugeot 205 hasn't had a serious rival. Now, it has.

The new 3 door Peugeot 205.

Stylish, stunning, and equally capable of carrying 5 adults in comfort. Just as miserly with fuel: 65 mpg at a steady 56 mph in the XR* (Over 72 mpg in the diesel.)

So now, you have twice as many reasons to give the most versatile range of small hatchbacks a second look.

For more information on the Peugeot 205 range, simply contact your nearest Peugeot Talbot dealer or write to us at the address shown below.

PEUGEOT 205
From £3995.

PEUGEOT TALBOT INFORMATION SERVICE, DEPT. G.11.2, HENDON ROAD, SUNDERLAND SR9 5XZ. *OFFICIAL D.O.E. FIGURES—PEUGEOT 205 GL 1.1 AND 1.3 65.7 MPG AT A CONSTANT 56 MPH (4.3 L/100KM), 45.7 MPG AT A CONSTANT 75 MPH (5.8 L/100KM), SIMULATED URBAN CYCLE 48.7 MPG (5.8 L/100KM). PEUGEOT 205 XLD AND GRD 72.4 MPG AT A CONSTANT 56 MPH (4.3 L/100KM), 54.3 MPG AT A CONSTANT 75 MPH (5.3 L/100KM), SIMULATED URBAN CYCLE 52.3 MPG (5.4 L/100KM). PRICE QUOTED EXCLUDES ROAD TAX AND DELIVERY CHARGES, AND IS CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS. UK DOMESTIC SALES ONLY.

She is a widow. He is a psychopath. A man whose prime target is widows. Especially those with little girls...

Patricia Roberts
TENDER PREY

OUT NOW IN PAPERBACK!

A genuinely shocking and terrifying novel written with extraordinary authority and power.
P. D. James

Too many operations, says health authority

Heart unit faces closure as patients 'near death'

By Andrew Velich, Medical Correspondent

Health officials are trying to close a leading heart unit for six weeks because its surgeons are treating too many patients, it was revealed yesterday.

More than 160 adults and babies are waiting for open heart surgery at Guy's Hospital, London. Many have been queuing for months and without an operation are expected to die within the year.

However, Lewisham and north Southwark health authority calculates that the surgeons will exceed their annual quota by 31 operations if they carry on at their present rate.

The authority, one of the worst affected by government health cuts, cannot afford to pay for the extra patients so it has decided that the unit must close until next year's funds arrive on April 1. The extra operations would cost an estimated £50,000 to £100,000.

It has agreed that private patients must still be treated because the income helps to fund treatment for National Health Service patients.

The Guy's surgeons are to meet officials from Southwark Thames regional health authority on Tuesday in a last attempt to carry on working.

Patients will die if it closes because the other local cardiac surgery units — St Thomas's, King's and the Brook for adults, Great Ormond Street and the Brompton for babies — are all full, officials will be told.

The adult cardiothoracic unit at Guy's, headed by the consultant surgeon Mr Alan Yates, treated 712 patients last year and had planned to operate on more than 50 next month, say health authority figures.

Mr Yates's patients have coronary artery disease and most are given bypass grafts. Patients deemed to need urgent treatment — those otherwise likely to die within a year — already have to wait three to four months for an operation. Non-urgent cases — those deemed to be in considerable pain — are waiting eight months.

The baby unit, led by the head of paediatric cardiology at Guy's, Professor Michael Tynan, treated 73 babies last year and had planned to operate on at least three next month. They are all fewer than four weeks old and have congenital defects such as holes in the heart. It is a national centre for neonatal cardiothoracic surgery.

Mr Alan Barrett, the vice-chairman of Lewisham district health authority, said: "It is a disgusting business. We have been told by our officials that patients will die if the unit closes. If we had the money we could perform another 100 operations."

But the Government is reducing our funds every year. We are asking the regional authority to approve the temporary closure of the cardiac unit for six weeks.

A regional health authority spokesman yesterday declined to say what arrangements had been made to treat patients who will be turned away if the Guy's unit closes.

Londoners carry £3.7bn tax burden for rest of the country, says survey

By John Carroll, Local Government Correspondent

Londoners pay £3.7 billion more in taxes than they get back through public spending within the capital, according to a report published yesterday by the management consultants, Coopers and Lybrand. This is equivalent to every Londoner paying £541 each year to support economic activity and employment in other parts of the country, the consultants say.

The report was commissioned by the GLC to draw attention to the poor deal which London gets out of the national budget and to question whether this is still appropriate now that many parts of the capital are among Britain's least deprived urban areas.

Mr Maurice Stonefort, the GLC director general, said at a press conference yesterday that the scale of the annual financial outflow from London is between six and eight times the total government provision for regional aid to the rest of the country. The £3.7 billion drain on London's resources is

also greater than the total cost of Britain's EEC contributions. Mr Stonefort and the GLC politicians accept that London is still a relatively prosperous area which can be expected to produce a disproportionate amount of taxes, but they raise the question of whether the scale of imbalance in "the London equation" is acceptable.

The report, presented by Professor Christopher Foster of Coopers and Lybrand, shows that tax receipts per head of population are £2,073 in London, compared with an average of £1,778 in the rest of the United Kingdom. London has 12 per cent of the population, but contributes 17 per cent of the taxes.

Public spending in the capital is slightly above average. Coopers and Lybrand have tried to measure where public money is spent by way of contracts and employment. They find that public expenditure per head is £2,128 in London, compared with £1,917 elsewhere.

net contribution to the finances of the public sector. In 1984-5, on the basis of allocable tax receipts and expenditure in the UK, the cash outflow from London was £3.7 billion, or £541 per head.

The report also finds that London suffers heavily from the rates system. Average household rate bills would be about £70 a year lower if the Government had not changed the grants system operating in 1978-9. The average domestic rate payment in London is £490 compared with about £315 in the UK as a whole.

The average tax burden on each business is £1,335 per employee in London, compared with £1,030 elsewhere; and the average business rate burden is £615 per employee in London and £380 elsewhere.

Mr John McDonnell, the GLC deputy leader, said the report would form the basis of a public review of London's place in the national budget. The London Equation by Coopers and Lybrand Associates is available from the GLC.

An accused without a trial



David McKie takes time off from Parliament to see how the General Synod tackles the problem of Bishop Jenkins's comments on the virgin birth

"LET US recognise from the start," said the bishop, "that in this debate, no one is on trial."

This, it should be said, was the Church of England Synod, not Parliament. Indeed, it couldn't have been Parliament, since Tory chairman John Gummer and Labour backbencher Frank Field could be seen sitting amicably side by side through much of the afternoon.

In a sense, the bishop (Winchester) was right, since the subject of the debate he was introducing was a report on the Nature of Christian Belief. But in a sense he was wrong, since what troubled many present was what Bishop Jenkins's Durham had been saying about the virgin birth and the resurrection at the time of his enthronement.

Winchester — extremely effective yesterday — the ladies had to be prepared for applauding-welcomed de-

over the bishop's sly sly head. Much damage had been done, said 482, both to the confidence of the people in the pews and the effectiveness of their witness among non-members.

And the power of God (there seemed at least one audible gasp at this) had been diminished.

The Reverend David Holloway (245) was tougher still, savaging the "theological liberalism" and declaring that the resurrection must be of the core of belief: though perhaps the sharpest attack of all came from Frank Field, calling for a clear distinction between doubt on some points of faith and "using your position as a bishop to preach disbelief."

Bishop Jenkins's sympathisers, though eloquent, sounded milder, perhaps on the calculation that people shouldn't sound too cocksure or bombastic about it.

On the whole, the more eminent the speaker the more faithfully he seemed to tread the Via Media. Canterbury (402) of course wanted a vigorous leadership which was at once conservative and radical, heir and critic: "A church cannot do without authority, but it ought to be gentle, calm, listening and sometimes unsteady."

York, who some thought should have extracted some kind of intent before he invested Durham, put the virgin birth and resurrection nearer the periphery of faith than to its core. Like many on both sides, he quoted Archbishop Temple, the J. M. Keynes of synodical disputation.

Of the top brass, only Leonard of London — Durham's physical opposite: dark, hard, and austere where Bishop Jenkins is white-haired and cuddly — uttered obvious words of reproof.

The debate had no clear outcome. The bishops were simply instructed to think on these things. Though it was also to be said that the issue in the debate was peaceable enough not to require his services as conciliator.

Today, an emergency debate on human embryos, opened by 907: Bishop Hugh Montefiore of Birmingham.

Leader comment, page 14

bate but warned against the repression of dissent and had some hard words for fundamentalist simplicities.

The bishop is Via Media man. He hoped they'd continue to cleave to "that excellent Middle Way which is the special heritage of the Church of England." And as if that bit of Stockmanism wasn't enough, he added that doing so "might have a significance for leaders in other walks of life far beyond the affairs of the Church."

But the bishop's assurances appeared to do little to lift the gloom of Bishop Jenkins, who sat through much of the day with his head cradled in his hand.

And the appeal seemed to have little impact on the very first speaker from the floor, 483 Mr Lovegrove from St Albans (everyone has a member at the Synod, to help identification).

By a strange mischance, Mr Lovegrove was standing directly behind Bishop Jenkins as he spoke his papers. Mapped menacingly.

● Above left: The Bishop of Winchester. Far left: The Rev. David Holloway. Left: Dr Robert Runcie

Arts cash switch 'fails to rescue regions'

By Michael Morris

Hopes raised by the Arts Council's strategy for switching grants from around London to the provinces are being dashed, it is claimed.

Regional arts associations, which channel funds to hundreds of small theatres, arts centres and community projects are receiving development money through the plan, the Glory of the Garden.

However, they are bitter because the council's annual grant increase is only 2 per cent, compared with the 1.9 per cent rise for the National Theatre and a net loss against 5 per cent inflation.

They welcome the development money but say basic grants must be increased.

Some larger regional theatres, including Nottingham Playhouse and the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield, have warned that they will receive the same Arts Council grant in 1985-8 as in this financial year, which is seen as reduced aid in real terms.

Mr Geoff Sims, director of West Midlands Arts, says: "We are being asked to chip away at the foundations and add development structures on top. Any half-competent builder will tell you that is not advisable."

West Midlands, covering 5.2 million people, is receiving development money equal to 2.5p per person.

The five regionally-based symphony orchestras are waiting for an indication of their grants but none is optimistic. Mr Clive Smart, the Halle's general manager, says he cannot be if the council has only a small grant in mind, since it has a £150,000 deficit.

The Duke's Playhouse, Lancaster, has a standstill budget. Mr John Stalker, its administrative director, says the theatre will try to persuade the council to reverse its decision to give only £126,500.

The theatre, Lancashire's same treasury, will be seriously restricted. "Certain centres, Manchester and Liverpool perhaps, which have reasonable provision, will be able to maintain their product but there will be a cultural desert outside."

Nottingham Playhouse reckons it will lose up to £25,000 of its £428,500 grant from the council to inflation. It will have to consider reducing the number of productions and length of season, among other economies.

The administrator, Mr Peter Bentley-Stephens, says that he has been told that its grant will not go up, and that five other of the larger theatres in the region will receive the same treatment.

Mr Peter Booth, Merseyside Arts director, says his clients have been living from hand-to-mouth for three years. "We are able to offer to our major organisations a modest increase, but it won't be enough to stave off inflation. Without doubt people will need to make cuts."

Some clients will receive a bigger percentage for exemplary performance, and the association will try to avoid redundancies in the most labour-intensive organisations, like the Spiral Dance Company.

Liverpool Playhouse has had indications that its grant will go at least in line with inflation. It says this is recognition that the Playhouse and Everyman Theatre have been underfunded.

Northern Arts, based in Newcastle, says it must spread the "misery" as evenly as possible because of a 7 to 8 per cent cut in real terms.

Mr Bill Duffon, director of Southern Arts, said it faced having to cut some grants.

When we say you can go far, we don't just mean on the beat.

Everyone who joins the Met follows the same path at first. You start as a constable on probation for two years, receiving intensive training in policing skills. Both in the classroom and on the streets of London. This provides you with a solid foundation for the rest of your career, whether you want to specialise, seek promotion, or both.

To get to the top, we'll expect you to gain as much experience as possible of the many different aspects of police work.

You can go just as far as your ability and individual skills will take you. When you've completed your probationary training you can set your sights on the competitive sergeants exam.

After only four years as a Sergeant, provided you pass another competitive exam, you are promoted to Inspector.

After that, further promotion to Chief Inspector and above is purely on merit and your track record, as a police officer.

Obviously, it's a challenging career that won't suit everyone. The rewards, both personal and financial, are high at every level. But so are the standards of our two day selection process.

To stand a chance, you must be at least 18½, over 172 cms tall for a man, or 168 cms for a woman. Ideally, you should have at least five good 'O' levels as well as all the personal qualities that go to make a good police officer.

If you get in, how far you go is entirely up to you.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT THE APPOINTMENTS OFFICER, CAREERS INFORMATION CENTRE, DEPARTMENT M1965, NEW SCOTLAND YARD, LONDON SW14 0BG OR PHONE 01 725 4575.

McGlinchey accused of PC's death

By a Correspondent

The convicted murderer Dominic McGlinchey was named in a Belfast court yesterday as one of the killers of a police reservist nearly two years ago.

The allegation was made at Belfast Crown Court, where two 34-year-old men deny involvement in the murder of the RUC man, Colin Carson.

One of the accused, James McEneaney from Toome, County Antrim, allegedly named McGlinchey and the killer's wife, Mary, in statements to the police.

He is also said to have admitted that he drove the van used by the gunmen who shot Constable Carson dead outside Cookstown RUC station on May 26, 1983.

A detective claimed McEneaney told him that after the shooting, they had to abandon the van and hijack a car to continue their escape.

The detective also claimed McEneaney identified his co-accused, Matthew Devlin, from Coagh, County Tyrone as the owner of the boat who ferried them across Lough Neagh.

The trial continues.

Blockage shuts Sellafield

By Paul Brown

Sellafield reprocessing plant has been shut down because of a blockage in one of the cells where plutonium, uranium and highly active nuclear waste were being separated.

The blockage was discovered two weeks ago, and engineers have since been trying to work inside or outside the plant, at the spent fuel from Magnox nuclear power stations.

The stoppage, which is costing British Nuclear Fuels Ltd millions of pounds, is not causing any environmental danger, inside or outside the plant, it was stressed yesterday. None of BNFL's 6,500 workforce has been laid off.

The company has not yet found an explanation for the blockage. The materials are boiled down in the cells and then removed by vacuum pump.

Mr Jake Kelly, spokesman for BNFL, said the company hoped that the blockage could be cleared by the week-end.

The plant shuts down in November for its annual maintenance and should then remain in continual operation for the rest of the year.

Technical problems delay introduction of Nimrods

By David Fairhall, Defence Correspondent

The RAF's new force of Nimrod airborne radar aircraft will probably not be fully operational for another 2½ years, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Rogers told MPs yesterday.

The ancient propeller-driven Shackletons which should by now have begun to be phased out will have to carry on at least until the end of the year, when the first three Nimrods should be available.

The replacement programme's delay, and the technical problems which have caused it, will cost an additional £100 to £250 million, depending on how much effort is spent to bring the new aircraft's electronics up to the original specification.

Development problems have ranged from changing a radio frequency at £21 million, to the fact that the then Labour defence minister, Fred Mulley, judged that Britain could not afford to wait for Nato to set up the joint programme he and the RAF would have preferred to join.

The cost of both choices, estimated in 1976, was about £300 million. Buying an equivalent force of nine Awaacs aircraft direct from Boeing would have cost about £450 million.

handle hundreds of targets at once.

The problem is one of reliability and maintenance. As Sir John explained yesterday in evidence to the House of Commons defence committee: "The crew know what the system can see, but not what it can't see."

In particular, he told MPs, the built-in self-testing system was not yet working properly.

The Nimrod's military job, like that of Nato's American-built Awaacs aircraft, is to patrol the north-eastern approaches to Britain, giving early warning of intruding aircraft and cruise missiles. It also has to provide the Royal Navy with a picture of slower-moving surface targets and helicopters.

The 11-aircraft programme was launched in 1977 because the 1960s Shackletons were fast wearing out, and the then Labour defence minister, Mr Fred Mulley, judged that Britain could not afford to wait for Nato to set up the joint programme he and the RAF would have preferred to join.

The cost of both choices, estimated in 1976, was about £300 million. Buying an equivalent force of nine Awaacs aircraft direct from Boeing would have cost about £450 million.

New vogue at Home Office as research gets facelift

By Malcolm Dean

MARY TUCK, who once wrote about beauty for Vogue, is to be the new director of the Home Office research unit, the biggest centre for criminological research in Western Europe.

She is the present deputy director and was selected from 40 applicants by a four-member Civil Service panel which included an outsider, Dr Tony Bottoms, the director of the Cambridge Institute for Criminology.

The research unit has a staff of 30, an annual budget

of £850,000 and about 50 research projects. About half of the projects are commissioned from outside researchers at universities or other research centres.

Much of the research unit's work involves monitoring government legislation unlike the 1982 Criminal Justice Act or pilot projects such as the experimental tape-recording of police interrogation. The projects range from a £1,000 pilot study of police/public encounters to the £250,000 British crime survey, which was designed to measure the

amount of unrecorded and unreported crime.

Mrs Tuck, who is 56 and married with four children, joined the Home Office 10 years ago after 10 years in journalism and advertising and 10 years in marketing and business schools.

She studied English Literature at Oxford University and after 18 months in the Civil Service was appointed an assistant editor at Vogue with responsibility for beauty. She moved on to become a copywriter with a

large London advertising agency where she persuaded Persil to introduce motherhood into their washing powder advertisements.

She then returned to university to retrain as a social psychologist at the London School of Economics, writing a thesis on attitude behaviour relationships.

Mrs Tuck then worked as a consultant on survey methods and lectured at business schools. She joined the Home Office in 1974 as an administrative principal in the

broadcasting unit and transferred to the research unit eight years ago.

Much of her work as director will involve commissioning research work. She said yesterday she wanted to maintain the unit's high academic reputation while ensuring the research would be close and practically related to government policy.

She said: "I do not see any conflict between being helpful about the real problems of the criminal justice system and being academically respectable."

TWA to and through the USA

You'll have the time of your life.
£298 return.*

In Chicago.

Chicago, Chicago that wonderful town is visited every day* by TWA. We leave Heathrow at 11.00, arrive at 13.35. You may be lucky enough to see a man dance with his wife there.

TWA flies to over 60 US cities. See your TWA Main Agent. Leading the way to the USA



*Except Tues, 1st and 2nd week APEX return, 21 days advance booking required. Weekend surcharges apply.



Arts cash
switch
'fails to
rescue
regions'

Michael Morris
The Arts Council of Great Britain has announced that it will be switching its cash from the arts to the rescue of regions.

The Arts Council of Great Britain has announced that it will be switching its cash from the arts to the rescue of regions.

The Arts Council of Great Britain has announced that it will be switching its cash from the arts to the rescue of regions.

The Arts Council of Great Britain has announced that it will be switching its cash from the arts to the rescue of regions.

The Arts Council of Great Britain has announced that it will be switching its cash from the arts to the rescue of regions.

The Arts Council of Great Britain has announced that it will be switching its cash from the arts to the rescue of regions.

The Arts Council of Great Britain has announced that it will be switching its cash from the arts to the rescue of regions.

**NO REPAYMENTS
FOR 12 MONTHS.**



FIAT REGATA. MUCH MORE FOR YOUR MONEY.

The Fiat Regata. Everything you'd expect from a car which demonstrates the latest automotive space technology. A car built with you in mind.

So refined in its technology, an integrated check panel tells you that all systems are go. A fuel econometer relays levels of consumption.

And fingertip touch controls regulate the temperature and ventilation for maximum comfort.

The Regata 100 Super combines advanced technology with more down to earth luxuries.

Such as a stereo radio/cassette, steel sunroof, tinted glass, electric front windows, central door locking, adjustable steering column, asymmetrically split folding rear seat and a cavernous boot with 18.1 cu.ft. of luggage space.

With all this advanced technology comes safety with 5 seat belts as standard, and peace of mind with the backing

TIME TO PAY

AFTER PAYING A MINIMUM 25% DEPOSIT
(WHICH MIGHT BE BY WAY OF PART EXCHANGE OF EXISTING CAR)

**YOU NEEDN'T WORRY
ABOUT PAYMENTS FOR A FULL YEAR,
THEN PAY THE REMAINDER OVER THE NEXT 24 MONTHS.**

TYPICAL EXAMPLE: REGATA 100 SUPER

Cash Price (inc. est. on road costs)	£7,086.80
25% Minimum Deposit	£1,771.70
Remainder	£5,315.10
Interest at 11.73% APR	£1,275.54
24 equal monthly instalments commencing 1 year after date of agreement	£ 274.61
Total Credit Price	£8,362.34

APR 11.73%

of the full six-year anti-perforation warranty†† and Fiat's Mastercare service. Need we go on.

Yes, just to say that every one of the six models in the Regata range has more interior space, with more leg and headroom than many 'larger' (and more expensive) saloons.

So much space, in fact, you might say the Fiat Regata is simply out of this world.

So take a trip to your local Fiat Dealer now. Test drive the Fiat Regata to experience its comfort and spaciousness, and for a limited period you could benefit from this special finance offer.

**WIN ONE OF FIVE FAMILY HOLIDAYS TO
WALT DISNEY'S EPCOT WORLD OF SPACE
AND THE SUNNY FLORIDA COAST.**

Visit your local Fiat Dealer for full easy-to-enter details.

Regata £4990-£6790*

FIAT

SETTING NEW STANDARDS

CASH PRICE (CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS) INCLUDES ON-THE-ROAD COSTS OF CAR TAX, 10% VAT, 1ST YEAR'S ROAD TAX AND ESTIMATED DELIVERY AND NUMBER PLATES CHARGE. APR SHOWN IS CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS. THIS OFFER IS AVAILABLE ON AGREEMENTS HAVING A MAXIMUM PERIOD OF 36 MONTHS (INCLUDING THE FIRST INSTALMENT-FREE YEAR) AND APPLIES TO ALL NEW FIAT REGATAS PURCHASED AND REGISTERED BETWEEN 16 JAN AND 16 MAR 1985. FINANCE ARRANGED THROUGH FIAT FINANCE LTD, 12 CALTHORPE ROAD, BIRMINGHAM B5 10Z. APPLICANTS MUST OPERATE A BANK CURRENT ACCOUNT AND HAVE TO MAKE PAYMENTS BY DIRECT DEBIT. APPLICANTS MUST BE OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE, UK RESIDENTS AND CREDITWORTHY. INSTALMENTS WILL COMMENCE 12 MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF ENTERING INTO THE AGREEMENT. (THIS OFFER AVAILABLE AT PARTICIPATING FIAT DEALERS ONLY AND NOT AVAILABLE IN CHANNEL ISLANDS). ILLUSTRATED FIAT REGATA 100 SUPER. PAY REGATA 100S: CASH PRICE, INCLUDING ESTIMATED ON-THE-ROAD COSTS, £5,777. TOTAL CREDIT PRICE, £8,867. CALCULATED AS IN TYPICAL EXAMPLE ABOVE. PAY REGATA 85 SUPER: CASH PRICE, INCLUDING ESTIMATED ON-THE-ROAD COSTS, £6,392. TOTAL CREDIT PRICE, £8,362. CALCULATED AS IN TYPICAL EXAMPLE ABOVE. OFFICIAL DOE FUEL CONSUMPTION FIGURES: REGATA 85 SUPER 52.3 MPG (54.1 L/100 KM) AT A CONSTANT 56 MPH, 39.2 MPG (72.1 L/100 KM) AT A CONSTANT 75 MPH, 30.1 MPG (64.1 L/100 KM) URBAN CYCLE. REGATA 100S 54.3 MPG (52.1 L/100 KM) AT A CONSTANT 56 MPH, 40.4 MPG (70.1 L/100 KM) AT A CONSTANT 75 MPH, 34.2 MPG (64.1 L/100 KM) URBAN CYCLE. REGATA 100 SUPER 41.9 MPG (59.9 L/100 KM) AT A CONSTANT 56 MPH, 35.8 MPG (79.1 L/100 KM) AT A CONSTANT 75 MPH, 27.2 MPG (90.4 L/100 KM) URBAN CYCLE. *SUPER MODELS. *SUPER & ES MODELS ONLY. *FULL WRITTEN DETAILS ON REQUEST. *PRICES CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS AND INCLUDE CAR TAX AND 10% VAT BUT EXCLUDE DELIVERY, NUMBER PLATES AND ROAD TAX.

Countries were not informed about depth charge plans

Insensitive US creating 'a nuclear allergy'

From Michael White in Washington

American insensitivity in making contingency plans to deploy nuclear weapons in four neighbouring countries, without consulting them about the plans, may contribute to the growth of "nuclear allergy" among US allies, officials here admit privately.

The anxiety, enhanced by New Zealand's refusal to accept a port call by nuclear-armed or powered vessels, arises from a simmering row

WEST Germany would consider any invitation to join research on President Reagan's space defence programme but has not been asked, a government spokesman said in Bonn yesterday. Bonn's attitude was also influenced by the fact that Moscow was working on space weapons systems, he added. In Wellington, the Prime Minister, Mr David Lange has denied a report that the US was withholding intelligence reports on Soviet activity in the Pacific because of New Zealand's ban on visits by nuclear warships.

involving Canada, Puerto Rico, Iceland, and the British Crown Colony of Bermuda. Each has reportedly been earmarked to receive small sub-Hiroshima B-57 nuclear depth charges in an emergency where US shipping lanes were threatened by enemy submarines.

The plans are old and never reached the point where a president gave authorisation for such deployment which would have required the specific consent of the countries involved. But the reevaluation of their very existence by a Washington nuclear analyst, together with equivocation by Pentagon officials, has led to

rows in Canada and Iceland. Local knowledge of the plans beforehand has been disputed. While State Department officials refused, as usual, yesterday to confirm the presence of nuclear weapons, private information appeared to confirm that in Puerto Rico at least, storage facilities for the weapons and expert handlers were already in place. The P-3 Orion planes which would drop them are on "permanent temporary" assignment in all four countries. Bermuda has indicated satisfaction with US explanations and Britain is said to have no quarrel on Bermuda's behalf.

Reuter adds from Brussels: A senior US official said yesterday that the Nato allies recognised the need to present a united front to the Soviet Union over President Reagan's Star Wars programme for a space-based defence against missiles.

The Assistant Secretary of State, Mr Richard Burt was speaking at a news conference after chairing a special consultative group of Nato experts on medium-range missiles about next month's new US-Soviet talks on nuclear and space weapons.

"There is a very strong understanding of the need as we enter these negotiations to present a united front in dealing with the Soviet Union and that includes the question of the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI)," he said.

But he admitted: "It is no secret that there are different views on many of the details and even on the concept and this is why we are working so hard to consult closely with our allies."

As part of an intensive campaign to win over sceptical West Europeans, SDI Director General James Abrahamson will brief Nato's council of ambassadors on the research effort today.

US accused of Unesco blackmail

From Campbell Page in Paris

The bitter feelings aroused by the United States withdrawal from Unesco surfaced yesterday when the Soviet member of the organisation's executive accused Washington of wanting to use blackmail and financial pressure to impede the efforts of the secretary-general and the secretariat.

Mr Dimitri Ermolenko, speaking on the second day of a special five-day session of the executive to discuss the consequences of the withdrawal of a member state, said that the United States wanted to influence the organisation after its departure by setting up a permanent observer mission and "using the resources and services financed by other governments."

He argued that the American contingent of 141 on the staff of Unesco, who were paid out of the ordinary budget, should be reduced. "Are there any states which are ready to take these American employees into their own national quotas?" he asked.

The British representative on the 50-member board, Mr William Dodd, said that he had listened with regret and sadness to Mr Ermolenko's criticisms. It would be better to go down the path of reconciliation recommended by several other speakers.

Mr Dodd, restated British policy as described in a letter from the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, to Unesco's director-general, Mr Amadou Mahtar Mbow, in December. Britain had safeguarded its position by giving notice of withdrawal at the end of 1985 un-

less hopes of reform in Unesco were realised.

"I must emphasise that the decision to submit notice of withdrawal in no way signals any weakening of the British Government's commitment to the United Nations system. It

JAPAN said yesterday for the first time that it would be forced to reconsider its ties with Unesco unless reforms were approved this year. —Reuter.

relates to Unesco alone, and reflects a concern which has been growing over the years. I further emphasise that our concerns for reform are to a large extent shared by a number of other countries. The crisis is, therefore, a more general one," Mr Dodd said.

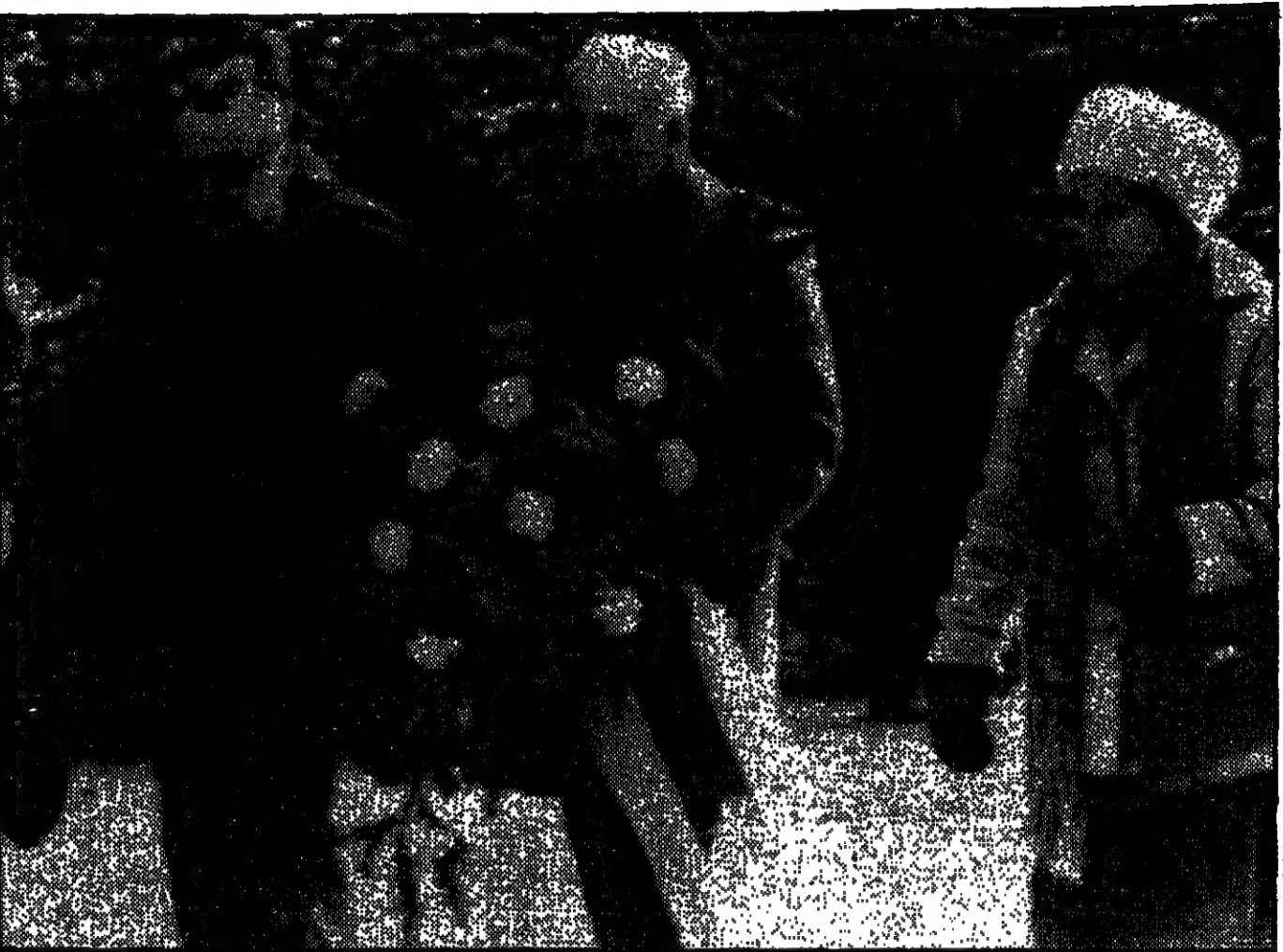
Unesco, accused by its critics

of high spending and of holding views on press freedom and human rights outside the Western consensus, has lost its largest single contribution of \$45 million by US withdrawal at the beginning of 1985.

France, as host to Unesco's Paris headquarters, and with natural sympathy for France, Mbow comes, yesterday, announced a special contribution of \$2 million to help Unesco with its financial problems.

Mrs Jacqueline Baudrier, the French representative, emphasised the efforts which had been made in the past two years to depoliticise Unesco debates.

On Monday, Mr Mbow announced savings of \$15 million over the period 1984-1985 which would reduce the gap left by the American departure to \$28 million.



Mr and Mrs Walter Brandish, Lord Mayor and Mayoress of Coventry—which the Luftwaffe tried to wipe out in a single raid in 1940—lay a wreath yesterday in the East German city of Dresden, on which the RAF visited an even more comprehensive and terrible fate 40 years ago last night

Reagan to visit Strasbourg for VE Day anniversary

From our own Correspondent in Strasbourg

President Reagan will visit the European Parliament at Strasbourg on May 8, the fortieth anniversary of the Allied victory over the Nazis.

The president of the Parliament, a former mayor of Strasbourg, Mr Pierre Pflimlin, disclosed the planned visit last night soon after hearing confirmation of the President's visit. He said that Mr Reagan would travel to Strasbourg from the Western European summit at Bonn, due for May 4-5.

The visit is certain to turn into the focus of the European celebration of VE Day. The commemoration has been the subject of much controversy in recent weeks, with Nato countries in some difficulty about

the extent, if any, of West German involvement.

As a member of the European Community as well as Nato, West Germany has full representation in the European Parliament, the seat of which lies close to the German frontier. Although Mr Pflimlin said last night that the date was "coincidental," the presence of President Reagan is sure to make the Parliament the centre of VE Day attention.

European governments have failed to confront the threat of terrorism, a Conservative MEP said yesterday. Calling for a common system of machine-readable identity cards, Mr Denis Prag (Britishish) said they should be made compulsory in all EEC member states.

"I know it is not in the British tradition of personal freedom, but I believe that it

is better that we should accept this tiny restriction of freedom than that the mounting slaughter should continue," he told the European Parliament.

Mr Prag said that EEC governments have talked big and acted small. "Not all had ratified the 1977 Council of Europe convention on the suppression of terrorism, and successive declarations and resolutions had produced few results."

Mr Prag said that the number of people murdered by terrorists was rising by 13 per cent a year.

He asked: "How long will it take our governments actually to do something, and to do something effective?" The Parliament will vote today on anti-terrorist proposals, including a suggestion for a European court specifically to deal with terror cases.

Denial on terrorists

From Tony Jenkins in Managua

The Government is concerned that relations with Italy have been harmed by accusations in Rome last week that the Sandinistas are harbouring Red Brigade terrorists.

Speaking to the Italian Parliament, the Prime Minister, Mr Craxi, said that a list of 13 suspected terrorists, believed to be in Nicaragua, was sent to Managua in October, but that the Sandinistas had not "given the collaboration requested."

Several newspapers have also claimed that one of Italy's most wanted criminals, Barbara Balzarani, has made a deal with the Sandinistas which gives her protection. Mr Alejandro Bendana, the director-general of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, said: "We are surprised and a little puzzled by the Craxi statement."

Managua had responded to every request for information and "70 to 80 per cent of the cases have been satisfactorily resolved."

Mr Bendana said: "We do not harbour terrorists, criminals, or anyone sought by justice. We have a very strong position on terrorism. We absolutely reject it. We are its principal victims in the region."

Told to quit

Washington: A government agency, the US Merit Systems Protection Board, has told the presidents of three federal workers' unions to leave their jobs by February 26 or face prosecution for actively taking sides in the 1984 presidential election campaign. All three supported the Democrat, Mr Mondale, against President Reagan. —Reuter.

Japanese rebel against international effort to cut back commercial whaling

By Simon Tisdall

A special working group of the International Whaling Commission, which concludes a three-day meeting in Cambridge today, has been presented by the Japanese Government with proposals for radical changes to normalise the whaling and curtail the activities of "irresponsible members."

The move follows the IWC votes for a world moratorium on commercial whaling from 1986 and for reducing catch quotas in the Antarctic. Japan's main hunting ground, Tokyo has objected to both decisions.

In a letter to the IWC secretary, dated November 9, 1984, a copy of which has been obtained by the Guardian, Japan expresses its disappointment with the 40-country IWC, "where it seems that unscien-

tific and unreasonable decisions are adopted, using the voting strength of the radical anti-whaling countries."

The letter claims that IWC deliberations have been manipulated, and that the scientific committee has been unfairly managed. Consequently, "as the IWC and curtail the activities of 'irresponsible members'."

The working group, headed by the IWC chairman, Mr Eduardo Iglesias, is composed of representatives from 11 countries, including the US, Britain, and Norway.

The Japanese representative,

the deputy director of the Japanese Fisheries Agency, Mr Tatsuo Saito, confirmed his government's objections as set out in the letter, and added that Japan was tired of decisions being "bulldozed through, even when they are a departure from the basic principles of the (whaling) convention."

But he refused to give any specific details of the changes Japan is seeking. Japan is acutely aware that US law requires Washington to cut by half the whaling catch quotas in US waters of any country which is held to be "undermining" IWC decisions.

Although the US Administration provisionally decided against sanctions after a whaling agreement with Japan last November, this decision is being contested by 14 leading conservation groups in the US.

Two years ago he played a big part in the challenge to Mr Clark's leadership, and so earned Mr Mulroney's gratitude.

In a move that surprised many, Mr Mulroney last September, appointed the inexperienced Mr Clark to the post of Minister of the Environment, a position requiring close cooperation.

While Mr Clark, at External Affairs, was methodically setting about a review of Canada's foreign policy, Mr Coates hastened to make his separate mark.

He announced that his department would produce its own "Green Paper" on policy, perusing the Cabinet's next two leaders, particularly Joe Clark.

He wrote a vitriolic book The Night of the Long Knives, attacking those who had ended the Diefenbaker reign.

The end of commercial whaling is a politically contentious subject in Japan but in 1983 Japanese fishermen caught \$500 million worth of fish in US waters—10 times the value of Japan's whale catch. While the US Government is anxious to improve relations with Tokyo, it is bound by a statement made by President Reagan in July, 1981, to support attempts to end all commercial whaling.

Japan is also under pressure from anti-whaling organisations. Last week, the Greenpeace environmental group wrote to 1,700 British travellers urging a boycott of Japanese Airlines (JAL), which is 37 per cent owned by the Japanese Government. Similar action has been taken in North America and in most European countries.

Mr Enrique Canarena, a Mexican-born US citizen, was abducted by what the US embassy here has described as "mafia thugs" last Thursday, but news of the kidnapping has only emerged this week.

The kidnapping represents an escalation in the war between the authorities and what the DEA puts at 18 Mexican drug rings, many of them centred on Guadalajara. The authorities have recorded some successes, including one raid last November on a plantation,

at a table. He wanted to have fun for his eyes, nothing more."

In a television interview a 38-year-old bar girl, Mickey O'Neill, said she had chatted to Mr Coates for about a couple of hours, knowing who he was, but could not remember much of what they said.

Apparently a Nato intelligence report of Mr Coates's visit reached Mr Mulroney two weeks ago. During question time on Tuesday, Mr Mulroney said he had looked into allegations and was satisfied that Canada's national security was not compromised in any way.

Mr Coates, aged 56, made his resignation statement a few minutes later and the Prime Minister escorted him out of Parliament.

Drug agent kidnapped

From Peter Chapman in Mexico City

Hundreds of US and Mexican agents are combing the country in search of a US Drug Enforcement Agency official kidnapped by drug runners in Mexico's second city Guadalajara.

Mr Enrique Canarena, a Mexican-born US citizen, was abducted by what the US embassy here has described as "mafia thugs" last Thursday, but news of the kidnapping has only emerged this week.

The kidnapping represents an escalation in the war between the authorities and what the DEA puts at 18 Mexican drug rings, many of them centred on Guadalajara. The authorities have recorded some successes, including one raid last November on a plantation,

at a table. He wanted to have fun for his eyes, nothing more."

In a television interview a 38-year-old bar girl, Mickey O'Neill, said she had chatted to Mr Coates for about a couple of hours, knowing who he was, but could not remember much of what they said.

Apparently a Nato intelligence report of Mr Coates's visit reached Mr Mulroney two weeks ago. During question time on Tuesday, Mr Mulroney said he had looked into allegations and was satisfied that Canada's national security was not compromised in any way.

Mr Coates, aged 56, made his resignation statement a few minutes later and the Prime Minister escorted him out of Parliament.

Farm budget deeper in mire

From Derek Brown in Strasbourg

RISING farm costs have punched a \$364 million hole in the already tattered EEC budget for this year, the European Parliament heard yesterday.

The Budget Commissioner, Mr Henning Christophersen, told MEPs that he had asked the 10 national governments, through the Council of Ministers, to approve a new budget, totalling \$1,223 billion, to plug the total gap in this year's accounts. That is what the Commission needs to sustain spending plans, on top of the \$14.7 billion budget proposed for this year last summer.

The shortfall includes \$750 million omitted from the budget proposals, because ministers could not agree on how to allocate the money. There is also a \$115 million deficit carried over from the 1984 budget.

No provision has yet been made for the reduction in contributions promised to Britain and Germany last summer. British payments into Community funds are supposed to be cut by \$600 million this year — but that can only happen when there is a comprehensive settlement of the budgetary mess.

The Conservative MEP, Mr David Curry, strongly criticised the complex system of budgetary discipline adopted last year. It was supposed to curb the proportion of EEC spending devoted to the Common Agricultural Policy (nearly 70 per cent in all) but, according to the north-east Essex MEP, farm spending could rise this year to over \$12 billion. He blamed the EEC's tendency to spend whatever was available and more.

Kremlin leader's message

MOSCOW: Tass published two messages from President Chernenko yesterday, in an apparent effort to dampen speculation about his health.

The messages, to Gorbachev and to the Soviet people, were the latest in a series of statements issued by Mr Chernenko's name during the seven weeks in which he has not been seen.

On Tuesday, the Greek Government spokesman, Mr Dimitrios Narsoulas, said that Soviet officials had cancelled a planned meeting between Mr Chernenko and the Greek Prime Minister, Mr Papandreu, because Mr Chernenko was ill.

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesmen told Western correspondents that Mr Chernenko was out of Moscow. This appeared to conflict with a Tass report last week saying that he had addressed a meeting of the Politburo.

Mr Chernenko was last seen in public on December 27, when he attended an awards ceremony. Since then, there have been contradictory official explanations for his absence.

His messages were addressed to the Nordic group, Treaty Now, which advocates a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, and to the Argentine group, Movement of the 100 in the Name of Life. Tass said that both organisations had written to Mr Chernenko.

Blaming the Nordic group, Mr Chernenko said: "I use this opportunity to reiterate the Soviet Union's readiness to become a guarantor of a nuclear weapon-free zone in the north of Europe, and to consider certain substantial measures with regard to its own territory adjacent to the zone, so as to contribute to the strengthening of its non-nuclear status."

"We would be prepared, in particular, to discuss with interested sides the question of granting a non-nuclear status to the Baltic Sea."

Polio broke up a meeting of Solidarity activists in Gdansk yesterday, and detained seven, but allowed Mr Lech Walesa to go free. AP/Reuter.

Ladies of the rights

AMSTERDAM: An international convention of prostitutes opened here yesterday, aimed at establishing a world organisation to promote their civil rights.

The convention plans to issue a "World Charter for Prostitutes' Rights," according to Margo St James of San Francisco, an admitted ex-prostitute who heads Coyote, a California-based advocacy group for prostitutes.

"If women works as a prostitute, she deserves working rights like any other worker, and she deserves the protection accorded to any other citizen," said another of the organisers, social psychologist Gail Pheterson of the University of Utrecht.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Zhao in economic pledge

CHINA'S economic backbone is strong enough to bear the weight of sweeping reforms, making fears of inflation and renationalisation groundless, the Premier, Mr Zhao Ziyang, was quoted as saying yesterday.

The Government would not renationalise private businesses and other property in the non-public sector. He told a visiting Belgian business group.

However, the growth of the small businesses springing up all over China would be limited by taxation and therefore could not control the country's economy or change its nature, the Premier said. —Reuter.

Nazi law urged

WEST Germany's Justice Minister, Mr Hans Engelhardt, yesterday urged Parliament to make it a crime to deny that millions of Jews were exterminated by the Nazis. His appeal followed the acquittal of a man charged with defamation for distributing leaflets disputing that the holocaust took place. —Reuter.

Fire kills 27

AT least 27 people, mostly foreigners, died and scores were injured when a fire swept through a luxury hotel in Manila yesterday. Tourism officials said that the fire—the sixth in the Philippines within five months—could have been the work of arsonists. —Reuter.

Britons 'safe'

THREE Britons, captured by UNITA guerrilla forces in northern Angola last year, have reached the rebels' headquarters at Jamba in southern Angola and are to be released, Mr Glen Dixon, Mr John McMichael and Mr Paul Huggins, who walked about 800 miles to Jamba, were said to be in good health, by a UNITA spokesman in London.

Cairo arms talks

BRITAIN'S Chief of Staff, Field-Marshal Sir Edwin Bramall, yesterday discussed military cooperation with Egyptian officials at the start of a four-day visit to Cairo. The talks covered the possible development of Egypt's navy, and training for Egyptian military personnel in Britain. —Reuter.

Civilians flee

ANOTHER 10,000 Kampuchean civilians have fled across the Thai border as Vietnamese forces attack Khmer Rouge strongholds in western Cambodia. Thai military sources said yesterday in Aranyaprathet. The refugees are entering Thailand from the mountainous Phnom Mai area, where 10,000 Khmer Rouge guerrillas are based. —Reuter.

Gas line bombed

AFGHAN guerrillas have been blowing up parts of a natural gas pipeline in northern Afghanistan on a monthly basis, government newspapers said. An 80-mile pipeline from the Sherbergan gasfields to Mazar-i-Sharif has been blown up 11 times in the past year. —Reuter.

Whitest wedding

AN American couple were married on Monday at the South Pole, the US Operation Deep Freeze Antarctic programme said in Wellington yesterday. Randall Chambers and Patricia Samuel said "I do" in an outdoor ceremony at minus 45C. —Reuter.

Polio alert

FINLAND is vaccinating its entire population against polio after the discovery that about 200,000 Finns could be carriers of a new strain of the disease, the National Medical Board said yesterday in Helsinki. The estimate of how many Finns carried the disease — one in 20 of the population — is based on the unusually high occurrence of the virus in sewage. —Reuter.

Bodies moved

THE bodies of 18 RAF bandmen killed in a bus crash in Bavaria were brought back to their base at Rheindahlen yesterday for burial either in Germany or Britain. RAF officials have joined Bavarian police in investigating the cause of the accident. —Reuter.

Early birds

MIGRATING cranes seen flying north over Cyprus on Tuesday night may herald milder weather in Europe, the Cyprus Ornithological Society said yesterday in Nicosia. The cranes, normally return from Africa at the beginning of March. —Reuter.

Aids nun dies

AN American nun, Sister Romana Mary Ryan, has died of Aids as a result of a blood transfusion, doctors said yesterday in San Francisco. —Reuter.

Face to face on the Awali bridge

From Julie Flint at the Awali Bridge

LEBANESE soldiers advancing on Israel's front lines in South Lebanon yesterday came face-to-face with Israeli troops and then withdrew after both sides traded gunfire on each other for a tense five minutes.

There was no shooting, but the Lebanese army appeared to have got off to a false start in its first tentative move to position itself for the takeover of Sidon from the departing Israelis.

Israeli troops are to leave the Sidon area by Monday in the first of a three-stage pull-out from South Lebanon which they have occupied since the 1982 invasion.

Twenty-five men of Lebanon's Twelfth Army Brigade, holding the abandoned Alwan bridge across the Awali River—Israel's front line—were confronted by two Israeli armoured vehicles in late morning.

The Lebanese, who took over the bridge on Tuesday night when pro-Israeli militiamen left, are in buildings, armed with rifles, at the entrance to the village. The Israeli tanks trained their guns on the bridge.

After five minutes the Lebanese withdrew. "We are leaving because the Israeli army is still here," their commander said.

There was machine-gun fire as the Israelis rounded a bend in the road and a farmer said later: "I was seeing oranges and bullets started kicking up the earth all round me. I dived into the ditch and thank God I was safe."

It was not known if the Israeli were firing at militias, whose attacks are taking a heavy toll on their men, or were carrying out "reconnaissance by fire", a frequent tactic in South Lebanon.

Two Israeli-made Merkava tanks later took up position at the bridge, closing the gap in the front lines caused by the departure of pro-Israeli South Lebanon Army militiamen.

There were no further incidents as the four battalions of Lebanon's Twelfth Brigade, waiting in sight of Sidon on the coast road for the Israelis to retreat to new frontlines, up to 15 miles south, made no move to approach Israeli lines.

Less than a mile away from the Awali bridge, at the Alwan bridge, scores of Lebanese and a few journalists succeeded in crossing over to Sidon after the departure of the Israeli tanks which turned the Lebanese unit back. But the status of the bridge was dangerously unclear.

When we tried to cross in the early afternoon, seeing the bridge open and unguarded, an Israeli soldier leapt out of hiding in the undergrowth to one side of the bridge, cocked his M-16 and ordered us out on the spot. When he finally permitted us to back out, it was without our Lebanese army passes.

"He might have shot you," a Phalangist who witnessed the incident stated laconically. "Israel no good."

Another Israeli-Phalangist link was severed yesterday when an enterprising Lebanese who has for the past 20 days been operating a passenger shuttle across the Awali left the area in the wake of the SLA.

Lorry drivers queuing up to cross into Sidon when the bridge is "liberated" said the shuttle cost £400 (Lebanese) — £100 for the Lebanese and £200 for the Israelis.

Meanwhile, Sidon, a mile behind the lines, began bringing back to life after the SLA pull-out, despite Israeli predictions of looting.

Political and religious leaders from all communities made an inspection tour of the old SLA positions, cheered by enthusiastic troops of local people who saw the walkabout as a show of civic unity.

"We feel like prisoners who are being set free," a Sidon man said, welcoming the impending end of the Israeli occupation.

Armed police took over the port customs office and patrolled the streets for the first time since Israeli troops stormed the city during the costly and bloody invasion.

Streets were crowded and busy with traffic and shops began reopening as tensions relaxed after days of self-imposed curfew in a city terrified by sporadic shooting by Israeli and SLA troops and attacks on them by masked gunmen.

Security sources said gunmen in a car fired on a man in the main street, wounding him and a pedestrian. Israeli armoured vehicles, still on patrol, also fired frequent bursts to keep potential attackers away, but there were no reports of fighting.

"Up to now things are going well because all of us in Sidon want to get rid of the Israeli," a patrolling police corporal said. "The people want to breathe easily."

Israeli and SLA forces, however, remained in the Christian village of Ashra, adjoining Sidon, and SLA men said they would not leave with the Israelis.



Meeting the troops: The Defence Minister, Mr Rabin (left), shakes hands with an Israeli soldier at a base camp north of Sidon. Meanwhile, tank patrols continue

Shi'ites confident of eventual victory over Israel

From Ian Black in Ma'arake, South Lebanon

UNDER the black Shi'ite banners and stencilled pictures of Ayatollah Khomeini, rocks and half-burned tyres litter the main square of Ma'arake.

On the balcony above the village hall you can see the bullet holes in the loudspeakers they use to raise the alarm when the Israelis come.

The villagers seem to know you are on the way long before you pass the French UNIFIL position or the Israeli machine-gun emplacement down the potholed road. Here, in the low hills north and east of Tyre, is the heart of the Lebanese Shi'ite resistance movement and unannounced strangers are not welcome.

The rubble in the square dates back to last Wednesday, when Israeli infantrymen surrounded Ma'arake (the name

means "battle" in Arabic) before dawn and arrested a number of people suspected of planning and perpetrating attacks against them. On Tuesday of this week it was the same story at Tura, another Shi'ite village a mile or so north of here.

"In the course of the searches in Tura," said the Islamic Israeli Defence Force communiqué issued later that day, "weapons were discovered, such as a Kalashnikov rifle, a machine-gun, handgrenades, pistols, sabotage material and more. A number of suspects attempted to escape during the operation. Other residents of the village tried to interfere with the activity of our forces. During these actions a local resident was killed and two others were wounded and taken to hospital."

By next Monday, and probably a few days before, Israeli forces are due to complete the first stage of their three-phase withdrawal from southern Lebanon. They will be leaving the Awali river, Sidon, and the chunk of territory surrounding it, but Ma'arake and Tura — and Tyre itself — will be well behind the new line and they will still have to face what they have come to call the "Shi'ite terrorists" who have replaced their Palestinian enemies here.

There were 150 attacks on the Israelis in southern Lebanon last month, with two-thirds carried out in the areas slated for the second stage of the pullback. If the harsh confidence of the Shi'ites is a reliable guide, the Israelis will be taking many more losses before they reach the international border, as they are pledged to, later in the year.

Khalil Jradi, an intense

young man with a wispy black beard and an olive green combat jacket, is a leading member of the Shi'ite Amal movement in Ma'arake. "It is our belief," he said, "that we will eventually triumph over the power of Israel. Our slogan is Allahu Akbar. Our resistance began in the first week of the Israeli occupation. It began secretly but gradually it became more open."

Despite their bravado, the Shi'ite fighters remain circumspect and do not carry or flaunt their weapons. But to underline his point, Mr Jradi beckoned to an assistant who drew out a rusty, rocket-propelled grenade from under the sofa in his office above the village hall, and placed it triumphantly on the desk before him.

Daoud Daoud is the political leader of the Amal movement in the south. He can be found, as long as your informants are

sure you are not working for the omnipresent Israeli Shin Bet security service, at his home in Bidyas, another small village directly north of Tura.

Mr Daoud, a tubby former schoolteacher, does not believe that the Israelis plan to leave Lebanon at all, and he still smarts from the memory of what occurred in the first days of the ineptly-named Operation Peace for Galilee in June, 1982.

"We told them if they stayed there would be resistance. But they did not listen to us. They thought we were simple people without weapons or that we were like those other Arabs who just talk all the time. At the beginning there was no resistance because our people thought that the Israelis were coming just to remove the PLO. Now we are ready to blow ourselves up on their tanks."

"After the partial Israeli withdrawal, their pressure on this area will increase. I say that our resistance will increase. Now you must expect many more sacrifice actions by our people. Our strategy is to resist until we die or achieve victory."

Like any other practised politician, Mr Daoud has said his piece many times before, and his delivery is near perfect. So unless you listen carefully, you can almost miss what is perhaps the most important part of his message, as far as the future of this ravaged and beautiful country is concerned.

"If the Syrians and the Jordanians and the Egyptians and the Palestinians want to go and liberate Palestine, let them go and do it. We Shi'ites in the south are tired. We want stability. But we will fight Israel if they stay on one millimetre of our land."

Saddam faces 'second front' in Kurdistan

Iraq offers amnesty to political exiles

By Lis Thurgood

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq yesterday announced a wide-ranging amnesty for his political opponents in a move aimed at bolstering morale along the war front and defusing a renewed threat by Kurdish rebels.

The amnesty covers all Iraqi exiles, and political prisoners, including the Al Da'awa party, which has been involved in bomb attacks inside Iraq and in the Gulf.

The amnesty comes during a brief flare-up in the Gulf war which has seen Iraq muster a limited offensive against the Iranians for the first time in two years. The offensive, which took place near the oil-rich Majnoon islands, was widely seen as a presidential attempt to regain the psychological initiative.

At home, fierce fighting is raging in Kurdistan after last month's breakdown of autonomy talks between the government and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan. One reason for the resumption of fighting was the government's refusal to grant a general political amnesty, Kurdish sources say.

Whether yesterday's announcement will lure Iraqi exiles home is debatable. Political activists are generally dismissive of the offer given the President's record of ruthless oppression.

As an added inducement, the Iraqi embassy in London said yesterday that those who took advantage of the amnesty would be flown home free of charge and their luggage



President Saddam: morale booster

charges taken care of by the Government.

The number of political exiles is not known, although government opponents put the figure at close to 60,000. In a limited amnesty offered to Kurdish deserters from the army in March, 28,000 returned to the fold after assurances that they would not be sent to the war front.

In addition to welcoming exiles home, the President also announced that legal proceedings would be dropped against those accused of anti-state activities. Political prisoners again, figures are hard to obtain — would be freed. Exiles have been given 60 days in which to take up the offer through their embassies. Kurds have a 30-day deadline.

Few people believe that members of the Shi'ite Da'awa party will go home willingly.

Their leader, Ayatollah Bagir al-Sadr, and his sister were summarily hanged in 1980, but the President may be trying to take advantage of recent reports that the Tehran-based party is distancing itself from the Iranian regime in a bid to gain new recruits at home.

Immediately more worrying for President Saddam is the fighting in Kurdistan which flared up almost immediately after the PUK announced on January 17 that the talks — aimed at giving Kurds more autonomy — had broken down.

The Kurds cited several reasons for the breakdown. In addition to the government's refusal to grant a general amnesty, the Kurds charged the President with joining forces with Turkey in an "anti-Kurdish agreement" that was signed in October: ignoring one-third of Kurdistan in the proposed autonomy agreement; and continuing "provocations" including arrests and executions of Kurds during the 14-month ceasefire.

Shortly after the breakdown of talks, senior Kurdish commander was killed in an ambush. The Kurds retaliated by engaging a government convoy near Kirkuk in which 76 army volunteers allegedly died. Fighting has since spread to Sulaimaniya and earlier this week fierce battles were reported outside Penjwin.

Whether the presidential amnesty is a signal that the Government is prepared to reopen talks with the Kurds remains unclear.

Howe backs Turkish demand for freeing of \$600m EEC aid

Military regime accused of continued use of torture

By Michael Simmons

Sir Geoffrey Howe said yesterday in Turkey that Britain firmly supported Turkey's demands for the unblocking of \$600 million worth of EEC aid, held up since the army seized power in September, 1980.

Other EEC governments, notably Denmark, feel that Turkey has yet to restore full democratic rights and are likely to judge the Foreign Secretary's remarks as premature. Their view was endorsed by Amnesty International, which yesterday released details of the widespread use of torture in Turkish prisons and police stations, and said that several thousand people could now face the death penalty.

Amnesty added that the use of torture continued to be a matter of concern, as it was before the military coup.

At a Government reception in Ankara on Tuesday, Sir Geoffrey praised what he called Turkey's "wisdom and courage" in maintaining democratic aspirations. At the same time, the US State Department in a review of human rights, has declared that Turkey's record had "significantly improved" during 1984.

The Turkish Foreign Ministry yesterday complained that the amount of aid now being processed by the US Administration — \$230 million of military aid, plus a long-term credit package — was unsatisfactory, and that Turkey

wanted much more money than was being offered. Amnesty said last night that it had received many reports, some of them detailed, of individuals being subjected to prolonged periods of torture, resulting in a number of cases in death.

The organisation states that the freedom of action of the Turkish Government, headed by Mr Turgut Ozal, with whom the Foreign Secretary also had talks, remains severely restricted by the Presidential Council, under General Evren.

It adds that the most severe cases of torture, including electric shocks and beatings on all parts of the body, usually take place in the 45-day detention period before a trial. The main purpose, according to Amnesty, appears to be the extraction of information and confessions — "although intimidation is also an important element."

Evidence indicates that torture during the detention period can be routine in some police stations.

The death penalty, which was reintroduced by the army in 1980 as a means of combating what was then widespread violence in the country, was halted for a 15-month period until last October. About 400 people are now thought to be facing the death sentence, and in several thousand other cases military prosecutors have asked for the death sentence. Amnesty also gives details of

a hunger strike against alleged torture initiated by 400 prisoners in the military prison at Mersin, on the south coast. Earlier this month, the Mersin public prosecutor admitted that 30 hunger strikers were in a serious condition and receiving medical treatment.

There are now estimated to be several thousand political prisoners in Turkey. Amnesty, which calculated 21,000 being held in military prisons 18 months ago, says it now has around 300 prisoners of conscience on its lists.

Scumas Milne adds: The TUC General Secretary, Mr Norman Willis, told a meeting held at TUC headquarters in London yesterday to support Turkey's banned trade union confederation, Diak, that if the Turkish Government wanted acceptance by the international community "it must allow normal human freedoms, including trade union rights, to be practised without restriction."

Mr Willis welcomed the release of 11 of Diak leaders as a result of international pressure. He welcomed the acceptance of Diak's application to join the European TUC, and promised that the TUC will take every opportunity offered by the international organisations to press for all charges against the Diak leaders to be dropped, and to call for the acceptance of Diak in Turkey as a representative national trade union centre.

stocktaking CLEARANCE

LAST FEW DAYS

Womenswear and Menswear

Thousands of styles reduced to clear

Furniture and Beds

Huge savings on quality furniture for every room in your home

Carpets

Prices slashed — even on famous names like Kosset

Greens

Huge savings on audio, video, TV's, computers, cameras and electrical appliances large and small.

eg. £40 off Philips 3245 22" Remote Control TV
£80 off Sanyo 5150 Video Recorder.

Housewares

Up to 40% off items ranging from kitchenware to canteens of cutlery

Linens and Furnishings

One third off Jacquard towels. Big savings on bed linen. Curtain fabrics half price

Lighting

Over £150,000 of this season's ranges reduced

Stock subject to availability



INSTANT CREDIT
£250 or even more to spend in our Stocktaking Clearance today with an INSTANT ACCOUNT. APR 34.4, subject to acceptance. Please ask for a brochure.

DEBENHAMS

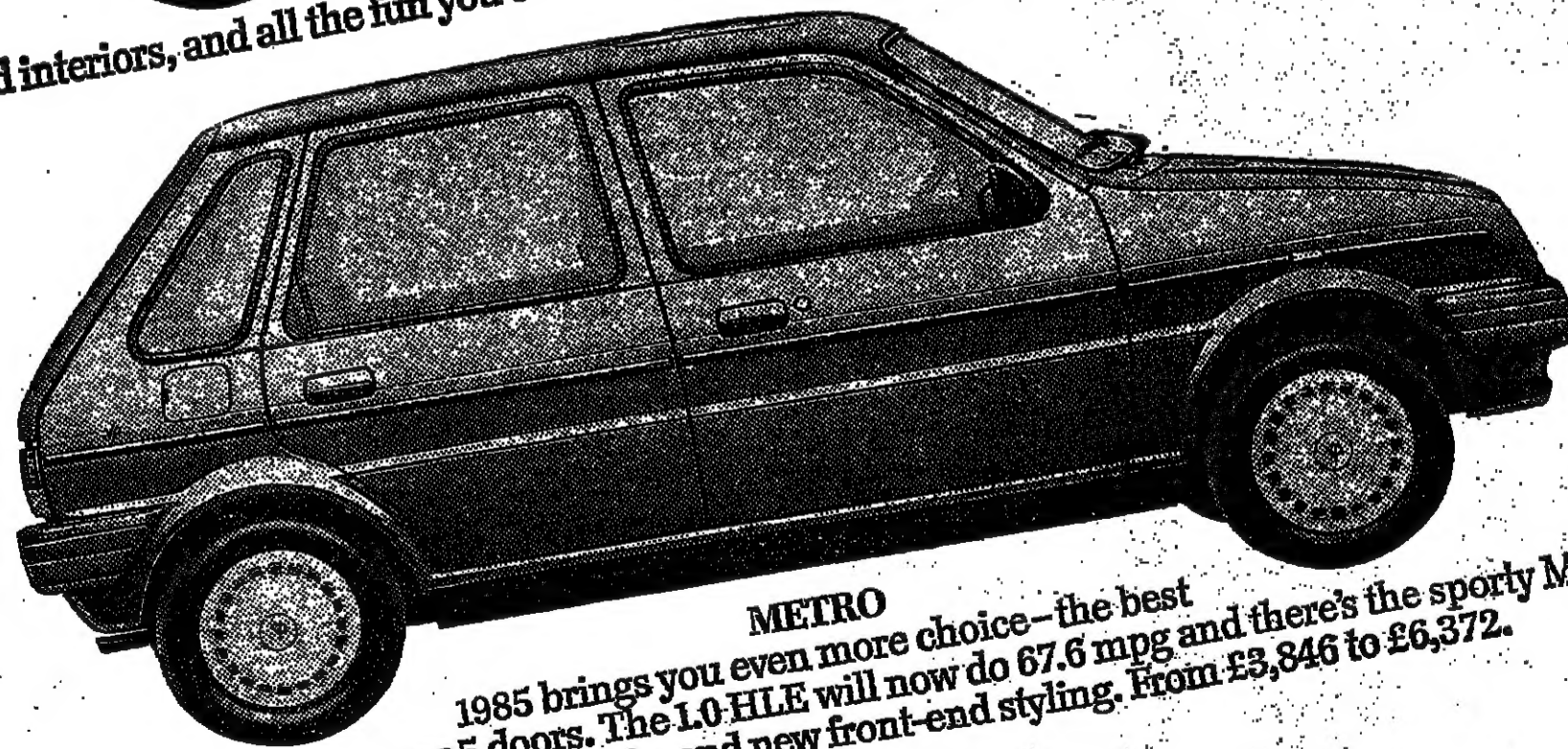
Oxford Street, London W1 and your local Debenhams store including Browns of Chester

AUSTIN ROVER

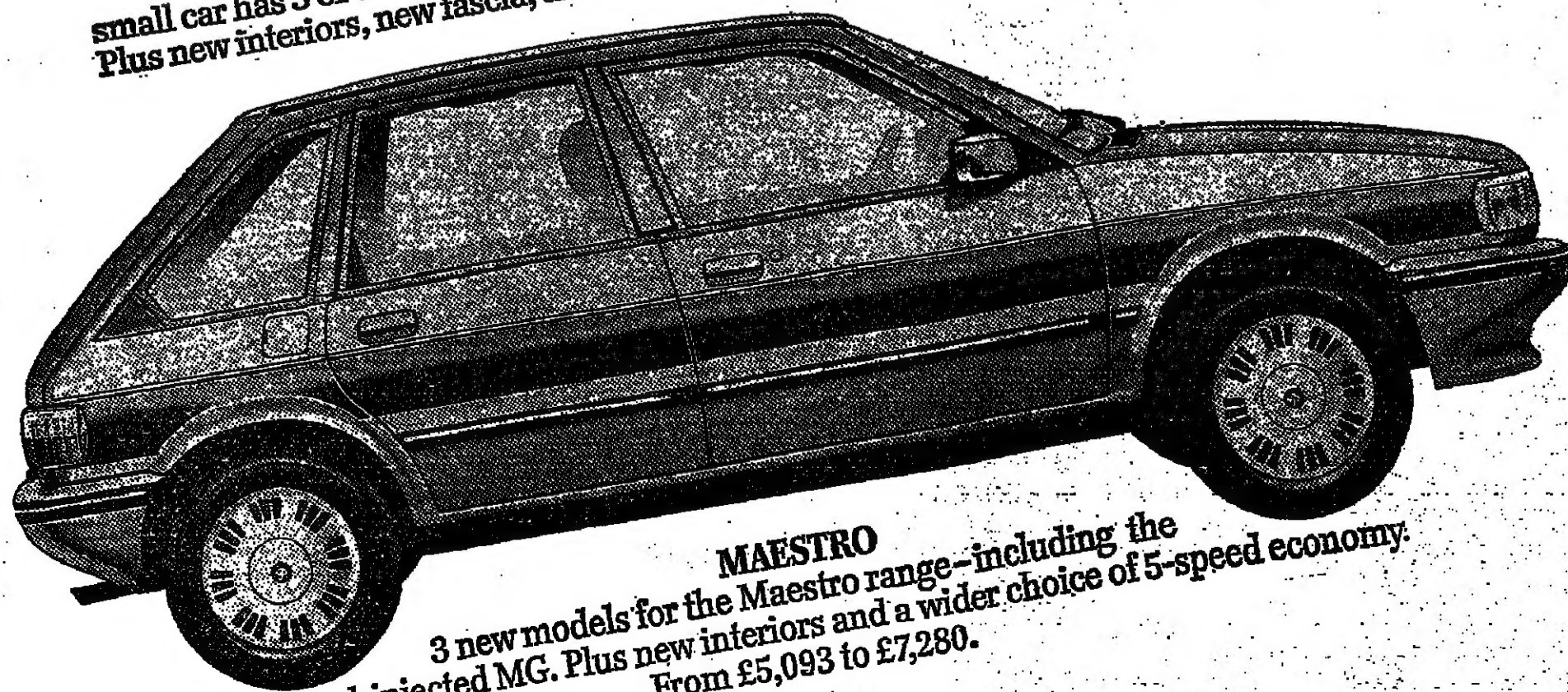
Europe's most exciting cars for '85.



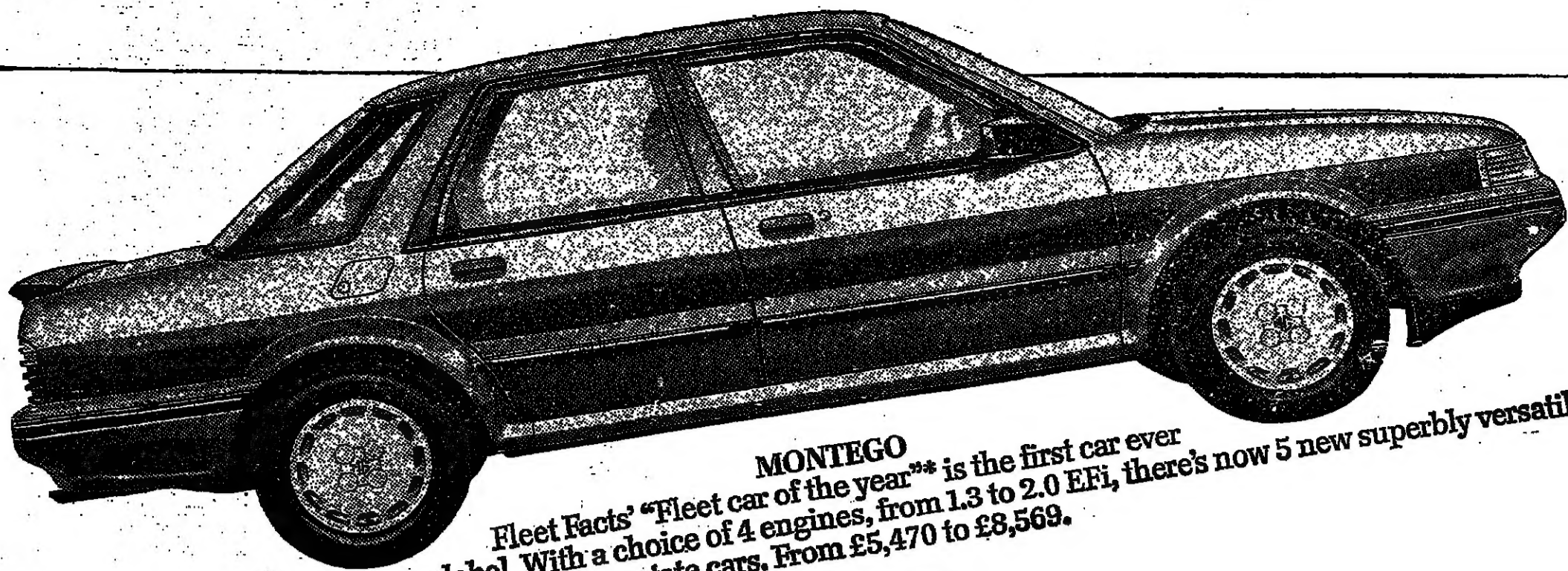
MINI
Smart new wheels with front disc brakes.
selling British more refined interiors, and all the fun you can handle in Britain's best-loved small car. From £3,298 to £3,884.



METRO
1985 brings you even more choice—the best
small car has 3 or 5 doors. The 1.0 HLE will now do 67.6 mpg and there's the sporty MG models
Plus new interiors, new fascia, and new front-end styling. From £3,846 to £6,372.



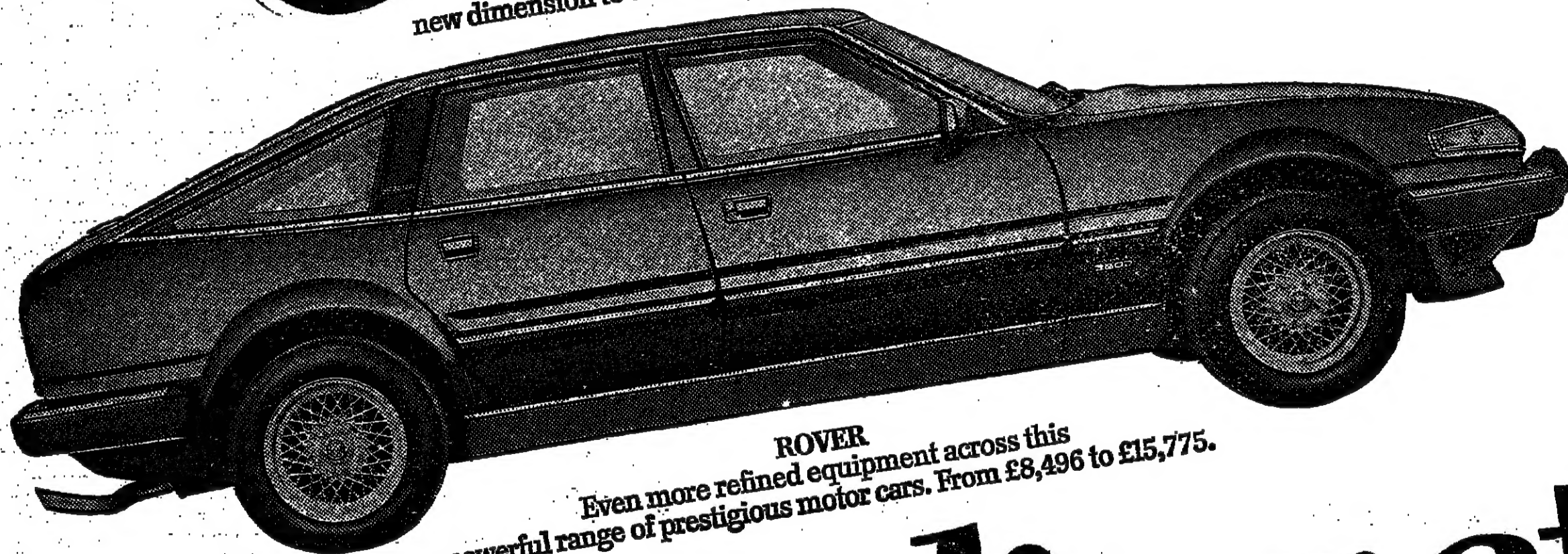
MAESTRO
3 new models for the Maestro range—including the
2 litre fuel-injected MG. Plus new interiors and a wider choice of 5-speed economy.
From £5,093 to £7,280.



MONTEGO
Fleet Facts' "Fleet car of the year" is the first car ever to carry the Design Centre label. With a choice of 4 engines, from 1.3 to 2.0 EFI, there's now 5 new superbly versatile estate cars. From £5,470 to £8,569.



ROVER 200 SERIES
These compact new Rovers bring a new dimension to the Rover breed. From £5,795 to £6,924.



ROVER
Even more refined equipment across this powerful range of prestigious motor cars. From £8,496 to £15,775.

Still dealing at '84 prices.

Not only are the new '85 models from Austin Rover the best ever, but they're still available at 1984 prices. And as if that wasn't value enough, we've given your local Austin Rover dealer the means to offer you massive savings and impressive part-exchange allowances even on these low low prices.

But if you're looking for a new car, you'd better act now. We're only offering this dramatically improved all British-built range at these exceptional prices for a limited period. See your Austin Rover dealer now.



From Austin Rover

DOT Figs: Metro 1.0 HLE simulated urban cycle 48.1 mpg/5.9L per 100km. Constant 56 mph 67.6 mpg/4.2L per 100km. Constant 75 mph 46.4 mpg/6.1L per 100km. Maestro 1.3L (5 speed): Simulated Urban Cycle 37.0 mpg/7.6L per 100 km. Constant 56 mph 58.2 mpg/4.9L per 100 km. Constant 75 mph 40.7 mpg/6.9L per 100 km. Prices correct at time of going to press excluding number plates and delivery. *Fleet Facts December 1984.

Speaker unmoved by Tory ire at Kinnock

PONTING

By Alan Travis

THE SPEAKER of the House of Commons, Mr Bernard Weatherill, refused yesterday to lend his weight to Conservative demands that Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour Leader, withdraw his charge on Tuesday that the Prime Minister was not to be believed.

Between the exchanges in the Commons yesterday, in the aftermath of the Clive Ponting verdict, Mr Eric Heffer (Lab, Walton) accused the Conservatives of putting up an "enormous smoke screen" in order to avoid the issue of the two ministers had "deliberately misled the House of Commons." He said the "smoke screen" was an attempt to deflect away from the real issue that the ministers should resign.

Mr Ivor Stanbrook (C, Orpington), said that the words used by the leader of the Opposition — "Frankly, I don't believe you" — questioned the truthfulness of the Prime Minister and should be ruled out of order.

To support his claim he quoted precedents from the Commons rule book. Erskine May, said that when Mr Willie Hamilton, the Labour MP for Fife Central, had told the House he doubted the words of Mrs Jill Knight,

Conservative MP for Edgobaston, the Deputy Speaker had said the words were difficult to distinguish from calling her a liar.

He told the Speaker: "I ask you to consider the matter now or later as you wish and to rule that the Leader of the Opposition, being out of order, should withdraw the words."

Mr Denis Skinner (Lab, Belper) noted that in July last year he had said: "The Prime Minister would not recognise the truth if it were sprayed on her eyeballs and I got away with it."

Sir Bernard Braine (C, Castle Point) said in his 35 years in the House he had not known an occasion before when the Leader of the Opposition had accused a Prime Minister of not knowing the truth and failed completely to substantiate the charge.

"It was a slur not only upon the Prime Minister but on the honour of every member of the House," he said. "He has only one course: He can put down a motion in which he apologises or he can put down a motion which gives a commitment to substantiate what he says and this leads to a debate and a proper commission of inquiry. The situation cannot be left where it is."

Mr George Foulkes (Lab, Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley) asked the Speaker if he could help by giving us a list of the occasions on which the Prime Minister



Mr Stanbrook (right) accused of "putting up smoke screen" by Mr Heffer (left)

had also not told the truth on this issue."

His request brought jeers from the Conservative benches and cries of "Withdraw, withdraw."

Mr Weatherill told him: "That is just the kind of thing we want to avoid in a highly charged situation. I ask you not to use that phrase."

Mr Foulkes said he withdrew and instead asked if the House could have a list of the other occasions on which incorrect information was given by the Prime Minister on this matter, starting with the reply she had given to Mrs Barbara Gould on BBC Nationwide during the

election campaign.

Mr Heffer told the House: "Is it not clear that honourable gentlemen are now putting up an enormous smoke screen in order to avoid the issue that two ministers came to this House of Commons and deliberately misled the House and this is upheld in the court?"

The Speaker told Mr Heffer to withdraw the word "deliberately."

He replied: "I will leave out deliberately, but they misled the House and this whole business is an attempt to deflect away from the real issues... that people are trying to get away with a decision that

was made in the courts, and the ministers concerned should now resign."

Mr Norman Buckham (Lab, Paisley S) asked if the Defence Secretary or one of his junior ministers would now make a statement to the House on their involvement.

The Speaker replied to the original request for a ruling by saying: "When this House chose me as your Speaker you expected me to be closely impartial, however uncomfortable and difficult that may be. Yesterday I had to do that. It is not for me to get involved in the political discussion across the Chamber."

He said the precedent

cited was not similar to the case yesterday: "As far as yesterday was concerned I was watching very carefully to ensure that no accusation of lying or that unparliamentary words were used."

"It is my judgment that the words 'I did not believe it, or you' is not an unparliamentary expression. That expression is used almost daily in the life of the House and I ask the honourable member (Mr Stanbrook) to calculate very carefully what he is saying when he asks me to rule about an expression of that kind. I stand by what I said yesterday."

Mr Harvey Proctor (L, Billericay) asked whether Mr Kinnock was seeking to make a statement denying his office had received information from one of the jurors in the trial of Mr Ponting.

Mr Proctor asked, to Labour shouts of "smear" and "slur": "Have you received a request from Mr Kinnock to give a statement denying charges that, during the course of the Ponting trial, his office received information from Counselor Lynn Oliver, a Labour councillor in Islington, and a member of the Ponting jury?"

Mr Weatherill said: "Of course I have not. What you are trying to do, I hope this does not go for the House, is trying to seek to involve the Chair in what is after all a highly political matter. That is not my role."

Bill may fail to catch bus in the Lords

TRANSPORT

By Colin Brown

The Government is expected to face serious difficulties over the passage of the Transport Bill deregulating bus services when it reaches the House of Lords.

A number of Tory MPs abstained in the Commons on Tuesday night when the bill was given a Second Reading, and the Government's majority was reduced to 83.

The Tory MPs were annoyed that the Transport Secretary, Mr Nicholas Ridley, had insisted on bringing the bill forward before the Select Committee on Transport had produced its report on the bus industry.

But the Transport Minister, Mr David Mitchell, succeeded in defusing the revolt by announcing that the Government would delay the present committee stage of the bill until February 21, thus giving the Select Committee time to report.

However, concern about the effects the bill will have on rural transport remains, and even if the Government succeeds in getting it through its committee stage unchanged, the Government fears it could face a further Tory rebellion in the Lords.

Conservative peers defeated the Government in the last Parliament over school transport and are expected to take exception to any measure



Mr Fry—abstained

which could harm rural bus services.

Members of the all-party Select Committee were included on the standing committee on the bill which was appointed yesterday. They include Mr Matthew Parris (C, Derbyshire W), who was critical but voted with the Government on the Second Reading. Another Tory, Mr Peter Fry (Wellingborough), who abstained, was not included on the committee.

The committee will have 43 members — 26 Conservatives, 15 Labour and two Liberals — and is likely to produce a number of all-night sittings. Because of the time it is likely to take considering the bill, it may also suffer the guillotine to get it into the Lords in time.

Rising star moves into top Tory job

By Colin Brown

Mr Robin Harris, who takes up his post as head of the Conservative Research Department on April 1, sees his new role as primarily concerned with improving the Government's presentation of its policies.

He said yesterday: "The first priority is not for it to be a think tank — I want it to be a work-tank."

Mr Harris, at 32 a rising star within the Tory ranks, has been a special adviser to Mr Leon Brittan for the past three years both at the Treasury and now at the Home Office.

He has written many of the Home Secretary's key political speeches and has helped to develop the firm Conservative line on law and order issues, including longer sentences for serious offenders and action to combat drug abuse.

Regarded by those around him as a radical in his approach, Mr Harris who gained a first class honours degree at Oxford with a doctorate in philosophy six years later,

strongly supports the Government's position that income tax cuts will lead ultimately to the creation of more jobs and that public expenditure as a proportion of the nation's wealth has to be reduced to enable the tax cuts to be made.

He will succeed Mr Peter Cropper, who was recently appointed as the special adviser to the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson.

Mr Harris served in the Conservative Research Department from March, 1978, until August, 1981, developing policy on housing, the regions and industry.

He said: "I think the Conservatives have since the mid-1970s been winning the intellectual debate inside politics. I think that has been done with the help of the Research Department. Twenty years ago most people were inclined to be socialist. Most people are inclined now to look at the world in a Conservative way. That is the sea change which has taken place."

FRANCHISE BILL

Holidays cost 2m the vote

THE GOVERNMENT estimates that two million people were disenfranchised at the last general election because they were on holiday. Mr David Mellor, Home Office Minister, said yesterday when the Representation of the People Bill received the first of its two readings in committee.

Labour have forced the Government to accept a series of compromises in the bill, including the reduction in the proposed deposit for parliamentary candidates from £1,000 to £500.

The bill also gives the right to those on holiday to vote either by post or by proxy. Mr Mellor said this would effectively enfranchise millions of voters and so strengthen democracy.

He rejected a suggestion that British embassies and consuls abroad should make facilities available for British citizens to vote in person.

BUDGET

Gilmour broadside

By James Naughtie

SIR Ian Gilmour, one of the leading backbench Conservative MPs, yesterday predicted a Budget next month which would fail to respond fully to the problem of unemployment and would change the direction of the Government's economic policy.

Sir Ian, a persistent critic of Mrs Thatcher's economic strategy, said what was needed was a return to traditional Tory common sense, and an abandonment of dogma.

He said there was no sign that the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, would act to stimulate the economy. He

would prefer to give money away in tax cuts.

He called for selective public programmes to help reduce unemployment and to reveal Britain's urban infrastructure. Speaking to students in Bristol, Sir Ian said: "Even for those who have a high regard for Victorian values, it is surely an act of excessive homage to the past as a means of escape from the problems of the 20th century."



Sir Ian: "No sign"

POOPER SCOOPER

Dirty dog crackdown

DOG OWNERS whose pets foul the pavement may have to carry US-style "pooper-scooper" laws come into force... a government spokesman said in the Lords yesterday.

Baroness Trumpington told peers that the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, had agreed to pilot a project to test the effectiveness of a new form of bylaw, which would require a person in charge of a dog to remove any faeces deposited on pavements and in parks and recreation grounds.

"If the pilot project is successful, the Home Secretary would be prepared to recommend a model bylaw for use by other local authorities," said Lady Trumpington.

The scheme was based on a New York law which imposed a maximum penalty of 100 dollars. "It requires persons to carry pooper-scoopers to clear up after their dogs," she added.

Lord Somers (Ind) complained that a ridiculous "fine" was being made about pets: "It is absurd to say you have to train a dog not to relieve itself."

The great rate. Now it's even greater.



Now you get an even bigger return with a National Savings Investment Account.

From 8th February the new rate is 12 1/4% p.a., an increase of 1%.

Competitive Interest

Interest on the Investment Account is calculated on a daily basis and credited in full.

It is taxable if you pay tax.

The rate may change from time to time, so we can keep it competitive.

Save-by-Post

It is simple to use our Investment Account Save-by-Post service whether you are opening a new account or making a deposit to an existing account.

Save-by-Post is all about ease and convenience: yours.

All you have to do to open a new account is fill in the coupon and send it to us with your initial deposit.

Invest up to £50,000.

You can invest from as little as £1 to a maximum balance of £50,000. We'll send you your Investment Account book and

a pre-paid envelope for your next deposit.

From then on you can manage your investment from the comfort of your armchair.

We never close for Save-by-Post investors. You can send off your deposit any time or any day.

Or you can, if you prefer, pay it in at the Post Office.

Easy to Deposit

You will find an Investment Account very easy to manage. Once you have opened your account, deposits from £1 upwards can be made by post with the envelope we supply. You don't even need a stamp. And there are no forms to fill in either. You just put the cheque in your bank book and send it off.

Alternatively, deposits can be made at any one of 20,000 post offices.

Easy to withdraw

The Investment Account offers the benefit of both high interest and easy access. You need only give one month's notice of withdrawal.

WHAT TO DO

NEW ACCOUNTS. You can open an account and make deposits at the Post Office.

Or you can complete the coupon and send it with your cheque (not cash) to: National Savings Bank, Glasgow G58 1SB.

EXISTING ACCOUNTS. Just send your cheque together with your bank book. No coupon or covering letter is required. Your book will be returned to the address in the book, so be sure it's your current address and make a note of the account number.

Cheques can be your own, made payable to National Savings, or cheques made out to you by somebody else (no need to endorse).

FILL IN FOR NEW ACCOUNTS ONLY

To: National Savings Bank, Glasgow G58 1SB
I wish to open an Investment Account.

SURNAME: _____ NEW/EXISTING

FORENAMES: _____

DATE OF BIRTH: DATE MONTH YEAR
(Essential for children under 7 years.)

ADDRESS: _____
including postcode: _____

AMOUNT DEPOSITED: POUNDS PENCE

I declare that the information given by me on this form is correct.

USUAL SIGNATURE _____
(If child under 7, signature of person opening account.
Withdrawals are not normally allowed until child is aged 7.)

Please give number(s) of any other NSB Investment Account(s): _____

G22

Rate of interest correct at time of going to press.

You're better off with an Investment Account





Her: Emerald silk dupion crazy jacket, smt, £150 approx.; matching silk dupion skirt with ruffled back, smt, £130 — both by Katharine Hamlett from Joseph, 5 Sloane Street, SW1. Chinese Laundry, 16 South Molton Street, W1; Midas of Manchester; Apartment, Brighton. Bright pink satin Lycra gloves £8, by Cornelia James, 24 Duke Lane, Brighton (mail order 50p p & p) and major department stores. Bright pink shoes, 4-7, £24.99, from Midas, 74 New Bond Street, W1 and branches. Diamante jewellery by Monty Don from a selection at Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1; Liberty, Regent Street, W1; Caroline Berry, Altrincham; Melrose Osbourne, Beverley, Humberside.

Him: Purple single-breasted silk dupion jacket, £150; matching trousers, 28-34, £130 — both by Katharine Hamlett from Jones, 71 King's Road, SW3; Browns, 23-27 South Molton Street, W1; Midas of Manchester; Apartment, Brighton. Multi-coloured striped silk waistcoat with silk organza back, one size, £78, by Arkitekt; from Jones, 71 King's Road, SW3. The Warehouse, Glasgow. Check silk organza shirt, one size only, £110, by Cadine from Lassar, 4 South Molton Street, W1. Black leather ballet shoes, £16.99, from Pineapple, 7 Langley Street, WC2, and branches.

Her: Sapphire Maxima (85 per cent nylon, 15 per cent Lycra) dress, £240 by Isabel Martin from Liberty, Regent Street, W1; The Liberated Lady, 408 Kings Road, SW10; Isabel Martin, 8 Old Court House, Old Court Place, W8. Tiny top, £75 made to order at Stephen Jones, 34 Lexington Street, W1. Long black satin Lycra gloves, £8.50 by Cornelia James (as above). Black lights by Pretty Polly from major department stores. Earrings by Monty Don.



Pictures by Nathalie Lamoral at Chalk Farm Studios



Her: Yellow organza shirt (also blue and pink) 8-14, £77; matching pleated skirt, 8-14, £65 — both by Betty Jackson from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, London SW1; Joanna's Tent, 289 Kings Road, SW3; Butterfly, Manchester. Black cotton/Lycra sleeveless catwalk, £18.99 and black leather ballet pumps, £14.99 from Pineapple, 7 Langley Street, WC2, and branches.

Him: Linen trousers, 28-32, £75 — by Wendy Dagworthy from 'quash, 28-29 St Christopher's Place, W1; Jones, 126 Kings Road, SW3; Cruise, Glasgow; Hunter, Brighton. Cream linen shirt, £45, by Antony Quirk from Way In at Harrods, Knightsbridge, SW1; Joseph, 6 Sloane Street and branches; Jones, 71 King's Road, SW3. Blue clip on braces (also red, white, black and white), £2.50 from Pineapple, Plimsoll 3-11, £8.99 by Pepe from branches of Top Man, Shoppe, Clitheroe; Deedes, Southend-on-Sea.

Hair by Heidi Sigfusson from Glemby at Fenwick's, New Bond Street, W1 01-628 3765.

Him: Black leather and wild silk waistcoat smt, £97; black leather and silk spot moire trousers 28-38, £190 — both by Jacqueline Hancher from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1; Shaws of Beauchamp Place, SW2; Harpers of Edgewood, 100 Piccadilly, London, W1. Yellow silk seersucker and organza shirt (also blue) smt, £78 by Betty Jackson from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1; Joanna's Tent, 289 Kings Road, SW3; Square, Bath; Butterfly, Manchester. Necktie by Mervola, 108 Kensington Church Street, W8. Other jewellery by Monty Don. Black leather ballet pumps from Pineapple.

Shame on you

Fashion has suddenly lost its modesty and taken on erotic overtones. Brenda Polan on the causes and effects

FEW days could be more apt than this one for writing about fashion's sudden swerve towards sensuality. Sex has ever been one of the powerful motives in dress but it is fashion, in response to society's needs, which dictates which side of the display-versus-modesty conflict is dominant at one particular time and should display be on top, which particular erotic key is to be pressed.

In the case of the clothes for this spring, the key is not, as it has been so often in the past, a matter of revelation, of flashing titillating bits of the anatomy — cleavage, thighs, backless, muscular chest — but of suggestion by means both subtle and obvious. To do this, fashion employs form-fitting, closely covered frocks, luxurious, glossy fabrics designed to display the facility in us all, voluminous, floating swathes of diaphanous material and simple head-turning glitter and glitz. And all except the form-fitting frocks (in most cir-

cles at least) apply equally to the male of the species.

Humanity's compulsion to decorate itself was, psychologists are sure, the prime motivation for clothing. Anthropologists offer the substantiating evidence that among the most primitive races there exist unclothed but not undecorated people. Clothing was an extension of body-painting, tattooing and trophy-wearing. In fact, it is likely that the practical aspects of clothing like warmth and protection from scratchy undergrowth, biting bugs and other hazards were only discovered once man, the hunter, had adopted coverings as trophies to record his prowess, his consequent status within the social group and, consequent upon that, his value as a sexual prize, mate and provider.

Modesty entered the scene somewhat later. Obviously it can only exist as a reaction to the urge to self-display and only becomes necessary in a society which values chastity

as an insurance of the purity of the bloodlines and the correct disposition of family property. So man, and God, invented shame.

In *The Psychology of Clothes* published in 1930, Professor J. C. Flugel of London University's Department of Psychology expressed the display/modesty tension thus: "The essential opposition between the two motives of decoration and modesty is the most fundamental in the whole psychology of clothing. It implies that our attitude towards clothes is at once ambivalent; we are trying to satisfy two contradictory tendencies by means of our clothes, and we therefore tend to regard clothes from two incompatible points of view — on the one hand as a means of displaying our attractions, on the other hand as a means of hiding our shame."

"Clothes, in fact, as articles designed for the satisfaction of human needs, are essentially in the nature of a

compromise; they are an ingenious device for the establishment of some degree of harmony between conflicting interests."

As an analogy he describes the psychology of the neurotic blusher. Attacks of psychological blushing are an exaggeration of the normal symptoms of shame; they also serve involuntarily to draw attention to the sufferer and thus gratify his unconscious exhibitionism. In one of his favourite phrases of all time he concludes: "It may indeed be said that clothes resemble a perpetual blush upon the surface of humanity."

One thing does perplex Flugel and he names it, with similar felicity, the Great Masculine Renunciation. He notes that, in all other times and places, and among most other species, the female is dowerier than the male. Why, he wonders has the reverse been true in Europe, America, their colonies and clients, since the end of the eighteenth century?

Modesty is more normally imposed upon the female in her role as chaste chattel. What astonishing event frightened men into imposing it on themselves in so stringent and unrelenting a manner? Flugel believed that fear, in fact, had a lot to do with it. Man abandoned his claim to be beautiful, says Flugel. He henceforth aimed at being only useful. And all because of the French revolution. The wearers of silk, satin, velvet and lace got their heads chopped off therefore, to the ruling fashion-setting classes throughout Europe, silk, satin, velvet and lace were dangerous things to wear. In addition, the almost contemporary American revolution and other rumblings and revolts throughout Europe were also to do with egalitarianism and the Brotherhood of Man; dress which emphasises class and financial distinctions was divisive and provocative.

So there was safety, economic and political, in uniformity of dress and uniformity of course implied simplification since the poor could not be issued with silk, satin, velvet and lace to keep them from envious and revolutionary thoughts. Women, however, were permitted to continue to display partly because of the supporting secondary role they played in society. It was never economically important that they fade unthreateningly into their peer group. Men, to do business, to get promotion, to be elected to a club, had to conform.

On the contrary, it was economically important for women to stand out from the crowd, to display her attractions on the marriage market in order to catch the eye of the best hunter. Only now, since the wearing of trophies had become vulgar and provocative, she had to rely on a mafia of elderly matrons to keep an eligibility tally. But what became of the thwarted urge to display in the dowdy male? Flugel suggests that the energy was rechanneled into work, citing

as evidence the astonishing burst of creativity, invention, discovery and industrialisation which followed, hard behind the male renunciation of display — that exponential curve of human achievement which seems destined to blow us all off the wall chart if, as may be extrapolated from Flugel's argument, the boys' energy is not switched back from desperate invention to a healthy indulgence in some good old sexual display. If that is far-fetched, then it must be a coincidence that the generation of young men which is demanding clothes with aggressive erotic content, which is racing its sisters to searce, gratify, abandoned diamonds, which is experimenting with powder, paint and hair mousse, is the generation which has had to come to terms with the new knowledge that work is no longer a right or a duty or a channel for all its energies. To take work too seriously, to define yourself in terms of the work you do, as the Western male has for two centuries, is

to court disappointment, dismay, even destruction. With the work channel dammed, the river has resumed its old course. The cynical and the naive may argue that the reborn peacock male is the artefact of a greedy fashion industry, and opportunistic cosmetics industry and a gullible press. The evidence indicates otherwise. Canny fashion designers like the ones whose clothes are illustrated here do not woo an unresponsive market. The hard-headed cosmetics manufacturers are not in the habit of taking steps unsupported by thorough market research. If a product bonus, it disappears from the counters fast yet the men's perfumery and cosmetics ranges are growing. The peacock may have been missing from the St Valentine's Day parliament of fowls for many a long year, but, under the approving eyes of the goddess of nature and Professor Flugel, he will be strutting in to take his place today.

Mary Russell explains how, being financially promiscuous, she always seems to fall in love with her bank managers

Solvency or a silk daffodil

BE LOVE were about money, money would fall in love with their bank managers, or so some eminent person said recently. I have news for him — they do, or rather, I do. It's not simply a matter of expediency either. Bank managers — and I have known a few, being financially promiscuous — can be habit forming. I first started going into banks with my mother when I was very small. Her bank was like the money changer's temple — marble pillars, polished brass and mosaic floors. It had once been the seat of the British Parliament in Dublin and any minute God — who I knew would look like Trevor Howard and speak like James Mason — might step out through the ornate, cast-iron doors and pat me on the head. I got the impression from my mother that, like bowel movements, I visited the bank regularly, my life would be sweet and uncomplicated. The creature! A lot of money has flowed under O'Connell Bridge since those balmy days. She'd have been mortified had she known the drink cheque I wrote for my wedding bouquet — all £7 of it. OK, so it was Earl's Court and I wasn't married yesterday.

He needed a little coaxing before I thought the moment was ripe to ask him for the loan of some money to do up my dream cottage. Has it got water and so on, he asked. I ignored the so on because it hadn't. The water wasn't such a problem. I've got a water diver coming to sort out all that. Mr. Mornington — I remember now, he had such sad eyes — buried his face in his hands.

"Look, you're asking too much. I can't talk about water divers to the auditors." But he must have done because I got the money and though the rod bent my wrist back to almost breaking point we never found any water, which is funny considering how

much it rains in Donegal. I came to depend on Mr. Mornington and I fear mould touched my heart — something similar to the withering of Bretton Woods — when he was transferred to another branch. I wrote and asked him if I could transfer my account to his new branch — become a sort of bank manager's groupie but he said no. It was the only time I'd known him to be really firm. Perhaps he'd put in for a transfer to get away from me. His successor was more my mother's sort of bank manager — large, expansive and not terribly

given to overdrafts but I bet the auditors loved him. By then, however, I'd learned a few tricks of the trade — mostly by living in Yorkshire which has got its priorities right and consists mainly of the important things in life like breweries, banks and building societies. There, I met a bank manager who called me by my first name and told me all his problems and what with running a bank on a university campus, he had many. "You can either be a Trotskyist or a realist," he said, the former obviously something nasty he'd caught from some student or other.

Incidentally, he told me all about the Canons of Lending — a sort of bank manager's defence weapon against people who ask for loans. Handed down by Moses, it's the Tablets in book form listing the sort of qualities looked for in the deserving poor — Character, Integrity and Purpose, in case you need to know for future reference. When I wrote a piece about his excellent student banking service he said now he knew what it was to be famous. Why, oh why didn't I stay in Yorkshire? I could probably have a really big overdraft by now. Still, now I was wiser. I wrote to my regular bank manager telling him I was lunching with the Vice-President of the World Bank, which was true — me and thirty others. I also dropped him a line saying I'd cleared my overdraft and wasn't it nice we had a Labour Government what with it being May Day and so forth. (That was in the old days, of course.)

"Your traditional view of the significance of May Day," he wrote back, "has, I fear, been overtaken by the more recent political significance of the day and it would seem that the Heavens disapprove for I have rarely known a colder or wetter May Day. Anyway, she's gone well and since then I keep getting these formatted letters suggesting I do something or other at my earliest convenience. Known on the other side of the counter as Concerned Letters, they've been coming in so fast and furious that I had begun to lose faith in the bank's humanity until I got one from the sub-manager. Have you noticed that it's the manager who believes in the illusion of solvency but it's the sub-manager who has to deal with reality."

I replied in what I hoped was a tone of gentle reproach

His letter was dated February 14 and I replied in what I hoped was a tone of gentle reproach — how could he write such a letter on Valentine's Day? The reply was instant — "Dear Miss Russell — What can I say? A thousand apologies." Enclosed was a silk daffodil. "Dear Mr. Bainbridge — perhaps one day I may call you Robert. I shall keep your daffodil pressed between the pages of my cheque book wherein also lies my heart." Is it just that spring is here or am I falling in love again?

THE LONGER LASTING MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Woman and Home

20 PAGE FISH COOKERY SPECIAL

BRILLIANT KNITTING AND THE EASIEST SKIRT TO SEW

WOMEN AND EMOTION

our feelings show

MARCH ISSUE OUT NOW

JUMPING JILL
Make this delightful old nursery favourite.

ROOMS BY THE DOUBLE
How to convert a living room into a dining room quickly and with flair.

Woman and Home

20 PAGE FISH COOKERY SPECIAL
Memorable recipes and practical help are combined in this valuable guide to selecting and cooking fish.

BIG GIRLS DO CRY
But are they crying for the right reasons? Mary Warnock on women and their emotions.

SNOWDON, A FRIEND OF THE FAMILY
An intriguing profile of the man whose life and work have been so closely linked with our royal family.

INTRODUCING
...our new music columnist, renowned concert pianist John Briggs. And Kessie, a powerful new serial.

PLUS:
• Prince Edward comes of age
• A glorious country garden
• Sinead Cusack talks about Jeremy Irons
• Spring fashion and beauty

THERE'S MORE TO VALUE IN WOMAN AND HOME

POPPER SCOOPS

Dirty dog crackdown

Richard Boston meets the winner of this year's W. E. Smith award

The war lord



David Hughes

FOR A novel of scarcely more than 100 pages, David Hughes's *The Pork Butcher* is accumulating an impressive number of honours. This carefully-written novel (perhaps novella is a better word) describes how the German pork butcher of the title, learning that he has not long to live, returns to France to confront his wartime memories of a passionate love affair and his involvement in the horrific massacre of an entire village.

When the book was published last April it won a rare unanimity of praise from the reviewers. "The best new English novel I have read this year," wrote Paul Bailey in *Country Life*. "An unforgettable experience," said Anthony Thwaite in the *Observer*; Robert Nye in the *Guardian* called the book brilliant, startling, satisfying, moving, intelligent and powerful.

In the past 24 hours *The Pork Butcher* has won two notable distinctions. It is the best new English novel of the century's best 20 novels about war (selected by Max Hastings, Professor Norman Stone and Jill Neville) where it had itself in such company as Evelyn Waugh's *Sword of Honour* trilogy, Robert Graves's *Goodbye to All That*, *Catch-22* and *The Good Soldier Svejk*.

At the same time it was yesterday awarded the 17th W.E. Smith annual literary award. This comes with less cash (\$4,000) and less razzmatazz than the Booker prize, but the track record of the Smith awards is if anything more impressive. The first went in 1936 to Voss by the Nobel laureate Patrick White, followed the next year by Laurie Lee's *Cider With Rosie*.

Other award winners include Nadine Gordimer, E.H. Gombrich, Jean Rhys for the *Observer*, Margaret Atwood, V.S. Naipaul's *The Mimic Men*, John Fowles's *The French Lieutenant's Woman*, Anthony Powell's *Temporary Kings*, and books by Seamus Heaney, Patrick Leigh-Farmor, Thom Gunn and both in the BMC list and in the Smith awards, David Hughes is in good company.

At present he divides his time between a house near the Oval in London and a farmhouse near Llandovery in Wales. London is mainly the base for his journalistic activities. He has been film critic of the *Sunday Times* and is currently fiction reviewer for the *Mail* on Sunday. Wales is where he likes to go to write fiction.

He was born in 1930, the son of a headmaster in Hampshire. After war years spent moving about from Hampshire to London to Chichester he did national service in the RAF in which he got a commission and found himself in Lancashire

I FIND IT incredible that the Lyric Hamersmith production of Ibsen's *Little Eyolf* is only the fifth London revival of this late 1894 masterpiece. I remember emerging poleaxed from a Leicester Haymarket studio version a few years back (Ibsen is often at his best in small spaces), and Clare Davidson's finely acted new production induces a similar feeling of exhilarated rediscovery. London is lucky to have two such neglected European classics as this and *The Lonely Road* running simultaneously.

What is *Little Eyolf* actually about? A difficult question. We are on the Allmers estate. Alfred has just returned from a mountain walking tour where he has supposedly been wrestling with his great volume on *The Responsibility of Man* (in fact, he hasn't written a word).

Eagerly awaiting him are his wife Rita, a frustrated sensualist, his devoted half-sister Asta, and his crippled son Eyolf. But no sooner is he back than the Rat-Wife (an elderly Fied Piper) enters asking "Have you hours any troublesome thing that gnaws here in this house?"

Indeed they have; and after a shattering first-act climax we get two further acts in which the Allmers' guilt-ridden marriage is mercilessly dissected before a resolution is achieved.

I leave the plot details deliberately vague because the play has (like all Ibsen) a detective story excitement one should discover for one-



Ronald Pickup, Diana Rigg, Cheryl Campbell in *Little Eyolf*; picture by Douglas Jeffery

Michael Billington applauds *Little Eyolf* at the Hamersmith Lyric

How Ibsen educated Rita

self. But what is uncanny is Ibsen's ability to combine large themes with precise, martial vivisection and a cluster of pre-Freudian symbols. At bottom, I think the play is about self-recognition; piercing through the "life-life" in order to achieve something.

Allmers imagines himself a noble idealist, a devoted father, a piously adoring brother. Ibsen rigorously peels off the layers of de-

ception. Equally Rita imagines her sexual fervour lifts her on to the heroic plane; it doesn't. The key moment comes when both realise they are incapable of a grand suicidal gesture. They are "earthbound" and their task is to achieve some small good here and now.

What makes this a great play, however, is that ideas of the enlightenment and reformation are combined with a profound understanding of

marriage. Ibsen (yes, fusty old Ibsen) clearly says that we give ourselves away in moments of orgasmic intensity; and there is a strong hint that Allmers in making love to his wife is really thinking of his "sister".

The play is also thick with sexual symbols ("The champagne stood there but he raised his glass?" Rita asks her detestable husband) that show Ibsen got there way before Freud. But, as

every fine slots inexorably into place, you get a sense of stifling repression ironically placed in the great open expanses of western Norway.

This is what makes it a hard play to direct: it is precise and dream-like at the same time. Real emotions are uncovered in a strangely blank environment. But Clare Davidson gets it right, avoiding the fatal Ibsen trap of making the characters

look furtively guilt-ridden from the start.

Diana Rigg's Rita is superb, starting out memorably ardent and only revealing her true nature when her husband suggests there is enough "happiness" to go round. "Then you can't want much," she snaps in a flash of tigress-like possessiveness. But Ms. Rigg, with hands that turn a chess into a stranglehold, exactly catches Rita's growth from Medda-like self-absorption into practical idealism. Michael Meyer, the translator, says the play has always been unpopular because of its title but it's hard to think of a better. Ms. Rigg's performance suggests what it might once have been called: *Educating Rita*.

Ronald Pickup matches her exactly as Allmers (the role Agate dubbed "unactable"). He sharply conveys both intellectual aspiration (he even talks of reaching to the stars) and spiritual weakness. He also astonishingly catches the man-child element in Ibsen's heroes as in a memorable moment, he and Cheryl Campbell's Asta (a beautifully clear account of a woman struggling to suppress her physical passion) rock back and forth in a dream of remembered happiness.

Paul Moriarty's Borgholm, a round-building idealist, lends excellent support and in fact sanely embodies the theme running through this thrilling, soul-stripping play: that before you can change society you have to come to terms with your self.

TELEVISION

Hugh Hebert

Baby Searchers

IF YOU stake £7,000 savings and a round trip of 12,000 miles and a month of painful search on finding a Brazilian baby to adopt, you might as well face a few hard truths. Ray and Susan Kelly set out on this trip, thinking there was a baby boy all lined up for them. Only to find the doctor said the child had mental problems, he didn't advise them to take this one.

So the guide and mentor who apparently at no financial profit to herself was arranging this, the 26th adoption in which she had been, it to them straight. "The only good thing about adopting a baby is you can choose a healthy child." So the Kellys' search began in Sao Paulo where the rich sky-scrapers are cliffs rising over a sea of shanties.

Baby Searchers, like others in this Real Lives series on BBC-1, sometimes seems to put a strange accent on "real". True, it's only a title, documentary is about what is real, what happens, and maybe shouldn't get involved too often in motivations, in the why. It is sufficient that the Kellys, after six years of distressing treatment for infertility, still cannot have children of their own and are prepared to go on this often agonising search for one. But it isn't sufficient for the Brazilian authorities, who don't much like the idea of exporting children, and it may not be sufficient for some viewers.

Whatever the moral issues, when you see the Sao Paulo slum children, you don't have much doubt that the Kellys are doing the world a

favour. Thousands of these kids—a million, it said on the soundtrack, but you know what round figures are—live and work that is, beg, steal, or prostitute themselves, on the streets.

There was one small boy you could have sworn really belonged in Africa. With his skin at bottom, I think the wedge-shaped head of the starved and sick, you could not really believe his white skin. A welfare worker had spotted him, begging with his mother, and persuaded her to allow the boy to go to hospital for a few days. When he was taken back to her, she was furious. He looked so much better she was sure her begging boy would suffer. Real Lives, in the footnotes.

The Kellys found their baby, who got sick, then got well again, and they brought him to London, and they called him Selwyn. The last we heard of him was a very healthy sneeze. And his mother said, "Well done."

RONNIE SCOTT'S

John Fordham

Art Blakey

DOWNSTAIRS at Ronnie Scott's there is an exhibition of David Redfern's photographs of Art Blakey taken over the past 20 years of what must be a cool half-century in the music business. Jazz fans are more prone than most to dream mistily of a golden age, and I couldn't help overhearing remarks like, "These were the real Jazz Messengers," as I wandered round the show. In the case of Blakey, while his bands have varied over the years—mostly between pretty good and inspired—there is no reason at all for his current ensemble to feel cowed by the past. What is immediately noticeable by comparison with last year is that the same

young front line—Jean Toussaint (tenor), Donald "Duck" Harrison (alto) and Terence Blanchard (trumpet)—seems to be increasingly developing a momentum and an esprit of its own. They are impelled by the leader's experience and his unflinching dynamism at the drums but also inspired by jazz ideas that increasingly seem to be their own.

Blakey has always encouraged this, hiring young musicians and giving them independence as Miles Davis has often done. But Toussaint, Harrison and Blanchard are benefiting from the fact that, unusually among drummers, Blakey shows a marked disinclination to show off on stage.

The contrast between Harrison and Toussaint is striking. Harrison admires the late Eric Dolphy, plays many of his solos at angles to the harmony, and is given to the flights of fancy like the plaintive dissonant string of ascending squeaks with which he ended his first solo on the band's gritty and guttural, mid-tempo opener, "Duck". He is considered, less highly tuned but deeply thoughtful musician—follows this shower of sparks with a series of warm, velvet phrases.

Where the Messengers do reveal the signature of being led by a drummer is in the abrupt and knowing time changes that figure in most of the themes—particularly where they veer from quiet, cushioned, softly infected sections into breezy swing with Blakey's cymbals flaring. The effect is like an idling racing engine abruptly run up to the limit and back.

Blakey's secret has continued to be that anything can happen in his band. When his bassist suddenly interjected a huge reverberating twang into a pause in a Blanchard solo the leader—still impressionable after all these years—let out a delighted "Ha!" and whirled his towel around his ears. The best Jazz Messengers for years.

LEICESTER

Robin Thorner

The Bald Prima Donna

I AGREE with the philosophy behind the Leicester Haymarket's season of classic plays. With *The Bald Prima Donna*, however, it seems to be a case of the means being the end. The play is a study in the art of the actor, and the Leicester Haymarket is a study in the art of the actor.

There is, in any case, a strong argument for breaking out of that dualism of "commercial" box office and "brave innovation and occasionally taking a look at these areas of our dramatic heritage" that have been squeezed into neglect.

But the next question is, what? From the entire canon of world theatre, what are the reasons for retrieving one forgotten masterpiece against a thousand others—apart from it being something that someone in the theatre has always wanted to do?

The studio company has used this season to show us that, given time and thought and effort and will, they can make something out of anything from Greek tragedy to surrealism; it's a splendid showcase for high-powered ensemble performances.

But the criterion for selection must be that the play still has something to say to an audience today. And the problem with Eugene Ionesco's *The Bald Prima Donna* is that on the surface it looks very dated. It's the sort of thing that an adventurous rep might have staged—not so much for the audience as for the actors—25 years ago.

In some ways it's an outsider's view of English middle-class mores which simply fails to understand why we eat a second dinner rather than tell them to go home. But this Marjorie exasperation has a healthy ring: if the detail now seems grotesque, the underlying attitudes still survive.

And they are beautifully brought to life by the studio company, directed by Nancy Meckler on a chintzy setting designed by Annie Smart. The play is preceded by another rarity, in a double bill with Sean O'Casey's *Bedtime Story*. Worth collecting, if only for the laughs.

Robin Denselow reviews rock records

Crisp Smiths

THE CITY of Manchester must, last night, Morrissey, the finest track on *The Smiths* debut album was a chilling study of the Moors murders, with the chorus "Oh Manchester—so much to answer for."

Now the gloomily tenebrous quartet returns with their second proper studio album (their last release was a collection of singles and early recordings), and once again their home-town roots come in for dismal scrutiny. "Belonging to you, run Manchester, schools, beams, Morrissey in the opening track, 'same old suit since '82'.

Meat Is Murder (Rough Trade), shows many of the faults and virtues that make the band's debut LP so infuriatingly interesting, along with some startling improvements. The Smiths are special mostly because of Morrissey's distinctive, melodic and mournful voice and lyrics that never make for easy listening, but at least dare to explore areas that most pop writers prefer to leave well alone. That they don't always work doesn't seem to have damaged the band's popularity.

His lyrics show both a fascination with violence and a horror of it, mixed with a gloomy introspection and a lurking obsession with death. He's at his best when writing about subjects other than himself, but this doesn't happen too frequently. Where once he seemed self-obsessed and slightly whimsical, he now seems gently morbid, though with a sense of humour lurking behind the misery. "I think about life and I think about death, and neither one particularly appeals," he complains.

Meanwhile Johnny Marr, the guitarist responsible for the Smiths' music, somehow manages to match the lyrics with settings so energetic, vital and lively that the gloom is almost dispelled. John Fogerty's *Centerfield* (Warners) The most welcome comeback of the week is the first album in ten years by the great John Fogerty, once the leader of Creedence Clearwater Revival, and the man responsible for all those rolling hills like Proud Mary and Green River, quite apart from Status Quo's anthem *Rockin' All Over The World*. Fogerty has been away quietly developing his musical skills, he's now become the swamp-rock equivalent of Steve Winwood: not content to write, arrange and produce all the songs, he

also plays all the instruments himself, from drums and electro-percussion to keyboards and saxophone, as well as providing the still distinctive guitar-lines and vocals.

The result is a set of songs that sound like a pared-down Creedence mixed at times with a touch of J. Cale or even ZZ Top, and all with a metronomic beat. *The Old Man Down Road* is a classic bluesy swamp-rock opener. I saw it on TV is a charming, distanced view of the Sixties with a rolling Creedence-style melody, and Mr Creed is a rocker with a solid riff that shows how Fogerty's influence spread over to the more melodic side of heavy metal. He'd be interested to find out if he's still as great playing live.

The Bad and Lowdown World of the Kane Gang (Kitchenware). From the Newcastle indie company responsible for Prefab Sprout comes a strong, gutsy white soul album with a distinctive North-east feel. The Kane Gang have so far released three singles, all of which are included here, but haven't yet had the acclaim they deserve. The soul revival has brought dozens of bands imitating the great American garage bands of the Sixties, but the Kane Gang are more interesting than most.

The Associates. Perhaps (Warners). It's been three years since Billy MacKenzie last released an album, so he's made up for it here with a very lengthy set that goes some way to explaining why he has achieved such success. He has got a remarkable voice, high croon that is inevitably reminiscent of Bowie, and he uses it to good effect on a series of pleasant if forgettable ballads that mostly have a gentle electronic dance beat. The best track is the current single, the very gentle and pretty *Breakfast*.

By Cooder: Paris, Texas Original Motion Picture Soundtrack (Warners). A new release by the man who has become everyone's favourite guitarist has to be an event, but this is strictly for his most devoted followers. As the title explains, it's the soundtrack to the Wim Wenders road movie of last year, and a brilliant soundtrack it is, with the desolate Texas landscape matched by Cooder's highly atmospheric, gently wailing slide guitar work.

GET YOUR VULTURE CULTURE AT OUR PRICE

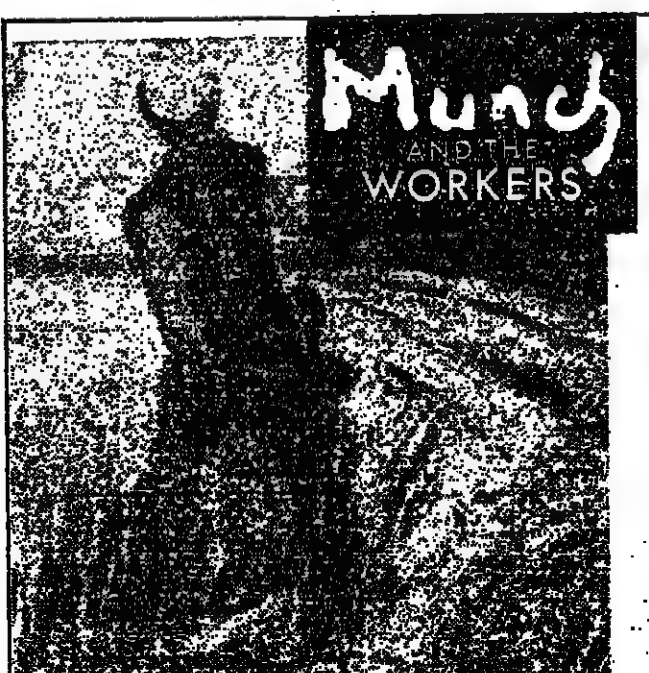
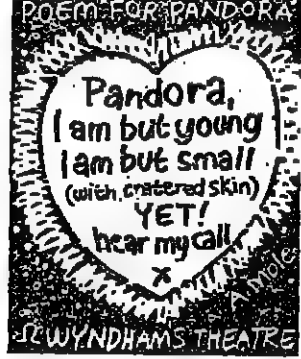
£4.99
ALBUM OR
HIGH QUALITY
CASSETTE



THE ALAN PARSONS PROJECT - 'VULTURE CULTURE'
ALSO AVAILABLE ON COMPACT DISC
AT SELECTED OUR PRICE RECORD SHOPS

OVER 90 GREAT RECORD SHOPS.
PHONE: 01 937 4174 FOR THE ONE NEAR YOU

OUR PRICE



Munch and the Workers
Barbican Art Gallery
Munch and the Workers
plus Tradition and Renewal: Contemporary art in the
German Democratic Republic
14 February to 8 April, Tues to Sat 10am to 6.45pm.
Sun & Bank Holidays 12 to 5.45pm
Closed Mon, except Bank Holidays. Admission £1.50 and 75p.
Barbican Art Gallery, Barbican Centre, London EC2Y 6DS.
01-638 4141 ext. 306/346



HEIMAT
A Film by EDGAR REITZ Starring MARITA BREUER as Maria
STARTS SATURDAY 16 FEBRUARY - 12 MARCH ONLY
Lumiere Cinema 836 0691

Derek Malcolm reviews, left, Edgar Reitz's 15-hour masterpiece Heimat, and right, the week's other releases



Maria Breuer, above, as Maria and, right, residents of Schabbach pay their last respects in Heimat.

A small town in Germany

THE WORST thing you could possibly do — apart from avoiding the film out of sheer fright — is to walk into Edgar Reitz's Heimat (Lumiere, 15), take a deep breath and expect some kind of instant masterpiece.

For one thing, this truly extraordinary 15 hour and 40 minute summing up of German history, as seen through the eyes of the little people between the end of the first world war and 1933, is a definite slow-burner. For the first two hours or so, you are apt to wonder quite what all the superlatives are about.

What happens then, or thereabouts, is that you begin to require to find out more of what happens in the little farming village of Schabbach as large events intrude upon its tiny world. It looks you not so much as a superb work of art but as a story handsomely told, acted with great natural conviction by an unfamiliar cast and equipped with unexpected, gradually formulating levels.

Even the constant changes, at first seemingly unmotivated, of black and white photography and colour, do vouchsafe a logic of their own. Everything is all of a piece, nothing laced with cinematic rather than television artifice, claiming attention without aggression or any overlay of charm.

In short, it is only after quite a time that you begin to venture an opinion at all. Heimat burns slowly in the mind, but burns it does.

It is quite in order to have some doubts about both what it is trying to say, and the way it is saying it. The Left and the Right in West Germany have already expressed some of them. Heimat does not just mean Homeland, but a return to one's rustic roots, which has justified some very nasty people and things, including Hitler (Hans-Joachim Reitz).

What Reitz is saying has been said before, and often apologetically. But this argument for the little people, their motives and aspirations, is not quite the same. He is trying to give the German people — and indeed all of us — back our memories. He is teaching a different kind of history, connected yet disconnected from monumental events, which shape us but do not always affect the essential mould.

And he is doing this, as many of the New German directors have attempted, by examining also all those things which get in the way of us seeing history, and ourselves, properly — like Hollywood and various more overt forms of propaganda. There may be an edge of cynicism involved in this new truth, and there may be no obvious radicalism. But, by God, it works.

The film, and I persist in calling it that, rather than a television epic, is capable of and encourages a number of different interpretations. Perhaps its supreme virtue, apart from



its curious unity of style and expression in spite of how it all sorts of diverse kinds of film-making, is that, on the whole, it allows its audiences to think for themselves. These people are part of us, and we are part of them.

Heimat has come as such a shock to the West German psyche just because it lays out the evidence in such unmistakably human terms and then allows those, for whom it had previously only been sketchily available, to work out why so civilised a nation should have plunged the world into so fearful a series of disasters.

It teaches the connections without which the young in Germany, in particular, can have no real hope of understanding what happened to their elders. And though the process cannot be as acutely personal to us, it makes us understand the nature of European history, as seen through the so-called banality of very ordinary lives.

Edgar Reitz, always a skilful if slightly pedantic film-maker, virtually unknown outside Germany even though he was one of the generators of the New German cinema, has quite clearly never done anything better,

because he has tried to teach himself as well as us. He has gone back to his own Heimat or homeland, and the result makes Holocaust look like the fake that it was.

His cast, none of them well-known, at least at the time the film was made — and some not even professionals — are almost uniformly superb. They can't have known quite what they were doing even though never asked, like so many film actors, to switch from one part of the story to another at the director's whim. They just ploughed through, and they reap a wonderful harvest.

Orchestrated with great sympathy and understanding, and the kind of tact that few film-makers seem to manage when they require some big moment or other, they are able to be illogical as well as logical in their characterisations, so that expectations are constantly confounded. If you think about it, that's what actual people are like too.

I have deliberately not gone into particulars because I think that a fresh, untrammelled voyage of discovery is abundantly the best

thing for those about to plunge in. Yet I do have, out of sheer gratefulness, to single out Maria Breuer for her astonishing performance as Maria who goes from young girl to old woman throughout the story, holding it together by her presence. I have never seen anyone age so convincingly on the screen.

Heimat, in other words, is worth it. Perhaps the beginning and the end are not the strongest parts of it, perhaps there are arguments other than those I have indicated against it. But what you cannot say is that it is too long. Actually, it is too short. The bigger chunks of it you swallow, the more nourishment you'll get.

Which is why you should see it first in the cinema, and then on television. I think by the way, that you will be perfectly happy to view it twice, like any landmark.

All four parts of Heimat will be screened over the next four weekends at the Lumiere Cinema, St Martin's Lane. During the intervening three weeks, the film will be shown in separate parts each night. Ring 01-836 0691 for details.



Eye, eye — Donald Sutherland, left, and Michael Elphick in Ordeal by Innocence.

The English way of death

WHO WOULD have thought that Agatha Christie would be so profitable a mine for cinematic thrillers in the seventies and eighties? Isn't it all irredeemably old-fashioned stuff, unlikely to appeal to the 18-to-24 year olds, who still go regularly to the movies? Probably it is, but a good example can be just the treat older ex-regulators require to desert the telly for an evening.

Admittedly, Desmond Davis's straightforward version of Ordeal by Innocence (Classic, Haymarket, 15) is not the most lavish of recent adaptations. But it can lay fair claim to being one of the most faithful, traversing the story with some clarity and a commendable sense of atmosphere. And its cast is distinguished enough to make one wet the lips a little.

Donald Sutherland, playing another of his carefully modulated English gentlemen, is the West Country visitor determined to uncover the truth, battling with Christopher Plummer's even smoother sort who would rather not reopen the case which led to his son's imprisonment for his wife's murder. Faye Dunaway, Sarah Miles, and Ian McShane contribute effective canvas too.

But somehow it isn't quite enough. Filmed in and around Dartmouth, Ms Christie's part of the world, Ordeal by Innocence intrudes without ever taking wing. It was one of the writer's favourites but lack of real characterisation prevents much more than screen repertory, which Davis orchestrates as though it were a pleasant chore.

The net result will hardly broaden the Christie appeal, but should provide a safe enough haven for her regulars. The Dave Brubeck score is another point in its favour.

What this lot would think of Irreconcilable Differences (Leicester Square Theatre, 15) is another matter. It stars Ryan O'Neal and Shelley Long as the warring parents of a child (Drew Barrymore) of ET fame and distinguished cinematic forebears) who, California-style, sue them for divorce and/or the emancipation of a minor. Irreconcilable differences is what she alleges.

Father, it appears in flashback, is a professor of film at UCLA who, aided by his

writer wife, screenwrites a hit film, makes a fortune and then takes up with Sharon Stone's model-cum-starlet whose career he fosters. His fame reduced to ashes by an appalling musical version of Gone With The Wind, starring the new woman in his life, he finds that his forsaken wife has risen as high up the greasy pole as he did by writing a best-seller called He Said It Was Going To Be Forever.

In all this, the child is virtually forgotten, which is the reason for her lawyer-backed revenge. But this is not so much a tiny tots version of Kramer vs Kramer as one heck of a muddle, since director Charles Shyer, who also wrote the piece, never effectively shows us the peripatetic adult world that might be seen from the perspective of childhood.

There are, though, some good performances in an otherwise ugly to look at and decidedly messy film.

You don't need a complete lack of imagination to find Waterian Borowczyk's Dr Jekyll (ICA Cinema, no cert) a pretty dreadful tale. But then, he means you to. This 1981 film, originally called The Strange Case Of Dr Jekyll And Miss Osbourne, is based on a reputedly daring tale that Robert Louis Stevenson later revised on the advice of his wife. What is clear is that Borowczyk has tried to parallel the awful nightmare Stevenson was said to have had before writing.

He might have accomplished this less risibly with a better script which, often appallingly dubbed into English, would convulse a codfish. As it is, though, the power of his obsessively erotic vision is badly weakened but not entirely killed.

Borowczyk's Exterminating Angel is sometimes brought to mind as Jekyll (Ido Kert) enlists his repressed Fanny Osbourne (Maria Piarro) to take revenge on the hypocritical specimens of bourgeois morality as they gather at his house to celebrate the Jekyll-Osbourne engagement.

The trouble is that two wrongs are unlikely to make a right, and the director's summation of rebellious sexuality seems not much better than the Victorian peridy it replaces. But subversive it certainly is, and openly so.

BRIEFING

Best films

Secret Honor (Everyman, Hampstead): Robert Altman orchestrates one-man play about drunken Nixon reliving old dramas in retirement. Brilliant performance from Philip Baker Hall. Beverly Hills Cop (release): You might as well see why Eddie Murphy is that big black comet in Hollywood. The film itself is only moderate.

Blood Simple (Warner West End etc): Clever and stylish latterday noir-cum-thriller, an amazing self-assured debut by Joel Coen.

Repo Man (Electric Screen, Camden Plaza): Alex Cox's Hollywood debut with Harry Dean Stanton as ageing repo man teaching youngster some tricks. Very lively.

Amadeus (ABC, Shaftesbury Avenue etc): Peter Shaffer's rewrite for Miles Forman, with plentiful Mozart music to soothe the dull bits.

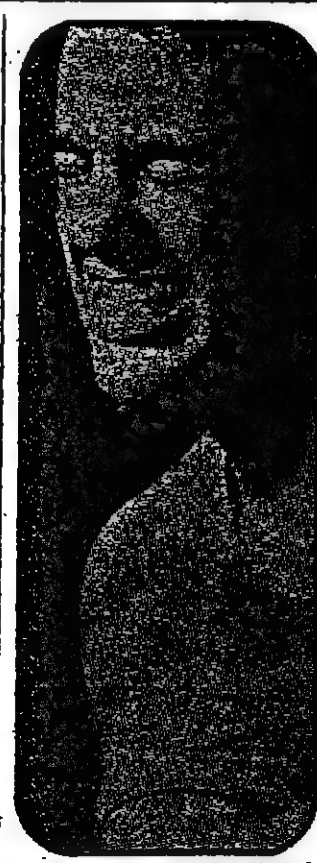
The Shooting Party (Curzon): Worth seeing for James Mason's last performance as Edwardian aristocrat hosting shooting party that goes wrong. Expertly performed, from Isabel Colgate's novel.

Best on TV

It's Always Fair Weather (Tonight, BBC-2, 6.30): 1955 Stan Lee's MGM musical, with Kelly, Dailey, Charisse and much satire on demon tarts. Sabrina (Tonight, C4, 4.55): 1945 Billy Wilder romantic comedy, based on play Sabrina Fair and starring Hepburn, Holden, Bogart.

Night Flowers (Friday, C4, 11.15): 1979 American independent film on Vietnam

THE FILM OF STRANGE AND OUTRAGEOUS BEAUTY WHICH SEEMS TO EMANATE FROM THE PLACE WHERE OUR FEARS ARE ALSO DESIRES. BOROWCZYK'S DR JEKYLL THE UNCUT VERSION ICA CINEMA THE MAINT-601 550 3641



David Naughton in An American Werewolf in London — TV Saturday

veterans drifting in New York. Midnight Cowboy-style, An American Werewolf in London (Saturday, BBC-1, 10.0): John Landis's 1981 comedy thriller, an updated version of the old story, told with great glee. Dead of Night (Saturday, BBC-2, 11.35): Ealing Studio's famous 1945 portmanteau thriller, directed by Cavalcanti, Crichton et alia, including notable deranged ventriloquist sequence (Redgrave).

Imitation of Life (Monday, BBC-2, 5.30): 1939 Douglas Sirk melodrama, a much-praised subversion of Hollywood cliché with Lana Turner as young widow in hostile world.

An Enemy of the People (Tuesday, C4, 9.00): 1977 Arthur Miller version of the Ibsen, with Steve McQueen not at all bad in central role. Bibi Andersen too.

Overlord (Wednesday, C4, 2.30): Stuart Cooper's 1975 story of Second World War script, combining archival footage with its fiction. The War Between the Tides (Wednesday, BBC-1, 9.25): Directed by and starring Clint Eastwood, made in 1976, and only moderate compared with his best.

New on video

HUSTON'S Under The Volcano, for which Albert Finney gets an Oscar nomination, is a classic. The Wizard Of Oz, Take Me Out To The Ball Game (Kelly, Sinatra, Esther Williams) and The Royal Wedding (Astaire, Jane Powell). Palace Video release Jimi Plays Berkeley, the last filmed Hendrix concert, in March.

Special interest

THE National Film Theatre's German and Chinese seasons, plus its Robert De Niro retrospective, continue over the next week, together with National Fictions, about the second World War on film and TV, a Tarzovsky season and a series on representations of the Irish on film. Highlights include the uncut New York, New York (Tonight, Andrei Rublev and Dostoev's 1929 Ludwig, King Of Bavaria on Saturday, and the full version of Bertolucci's 1900 on Sunday (part of the normal repertory which goes alongside the special events).

Don Giovanni on Tuesday. It's good news to hear that Lino Brocka, arrested for sedition in Manila recently, has his last film, Bayan Ko, winner of the 1984 BFI Award, opened at the ICA Cinema in March.

Among the group of films showing over the next week at the Cambridge Arts Cinema are Roeg's once virtually shelved Eureka, Ray's Home And The World and Piatat's To Our Loves — the last-

named one of the best films of 1984 but consistently underrated. Eureka also shows from Monday next for a week at Cinema City, Norwich.

Alex Cox's entertaining Repo Man shows till Tuesday at Edinburgh Filmhouse's Cinema 1 and is then replaced by Rohmer's popular Full Moon in Paris. Gregory Cava's El Norte runs from Sunday to Tuesday week at Bristol's Arncliffe, and Skoll-

mowski's Success Is The Best Revenge shares the programme with the Ray film at the Triangle, Aston University Arts Centre. There's a double bill of James Ivory's Roseland and Paul Cox's Lonely Hearts at Tyneside for three days from tonight in Cinema 2 — Altman's Nashville on Sunday in Cinema 1, followed next week by Repo Man.

Derek Malcolm

7 ACADEMY AWARD NOMINATIONS
13 BRITISH ACADEMY AWARD NOMINATIONS
INCLUDING
BEST PICTURE

THE KILLING FIELDS

NOW SHOWING
DANCE
TOTTENHAM
COURT ROAD
12.30 2.30 4.30 6.30 8.30 10.30
Sat 11.30pm

ABC
RAYMOND
229 4795
1.30 3.30 5.30 7.30 9.30 11.30
Sat 11.30pm

ABC
EDMUNDO
723 5801
1.30 3.30 5.30 7.30 9.30 11.30
Sat 11.30pm

ABC
FLAMMAY
370 2636
1.30 3.30 5.30 7.30 9.30 11.30
Sat 11.30pm

SCREEN ON THE GREEN
ISLINGTON
226 3520
1.30 3.30 5.30 7.30 9.30 11.30
Sat 11.30pm

NEW SHOWING
CHICHESTER ABC
REXLEY THEATRE ABC
WIMBORNE ABC
BLACKPOOL ABC
WIMBORNE ABC
BRIGHTON ABC
WIMBORNE ABC

CHICHESTER ABC
REXLEY THEATRE ABC
WIMBORNE ABC
BLACKPOOL ABC
WIMBORNE ABC
BRIGHTON ABC
WIMBORNE ABC

WIMBORNE ABC
REXLEY THEATRE ABC
WIMBORNE ABC
BLACKPOOL ABC
WIMBORNE ABC
BRIGHTON ABC
WIMBORNE ABC

WIMBORNE ABC
REXLEY THEATRE ABC
WIMBORNE ABC
BLACKPOOL ABC
WIMBORNE ABC
BRIGHTON ABC
WIMBORNE ABC

LEONARD COHEN

THE LONG AWAITED ALBUM AND CASSETTE
VARIOUS POSITIONS

LEONARD COHEN ON TOUR: HAMMERSMITH ODEON FEB 25TH & 26TH
MANCHESTER APOLLO FEB 27TH

But the lady wrote the waltz

This is all rather a pity. Mr Kinnock and Mrs Thatcher may be keeping the Post Office in toasted crumpets, but the debate between them is all heat and no light: a mere parliamentary slanging match full of cosmetic shock and confected horror. You can, of course, understand Mr Kinnock's tactical anxiety to land Mrs Thatcher up to her neck in Ponting retribution. But he is missing the point (and Downing Street, no doubt, is extremely happy to help him miss).

It is the context of Ponting that matters most, not who said what to whom. That context has been clear for well over a year now. In its first term there had been familiar Government paranoia and fury about leaks. Now, embarking on a second term, all that nonsense was going to stop. Where there were leaks—any leaks—the police would automatically be called in. No internal fiddle-faddling. Superintendent Hardy of Scotland Yard on instant call. Whitehall was full of policemen; some of them (like the MoD people) indigenous; some of them specifically drafted in. Nor were there any limitations of "national security." (The Guardian's Budget story of last year was investigated with as much vigour as Greenpeace or Miss Tisdall.) New policy was as clear as a notice on a supermarket door proclaiming: "Shoplifters will be prosecuted." Not some shoplifters: not everyone except forgetful old ladies: all shoplifters.

Pause over that pre-Ponting position for a moment. It applies rigorously across departments. It is a central directive. It carries the iron stamp of Mrs Thatcher (plus that, surely, of the Government's legal adviser, the Attorney General). And it represents a clear break with past practice as outlined fourteen years ago by Lord Franks in his report on Section Two of the (even then) discredited Official Secrets Act. "In cases of leakage of official information," said Franks, "the first step necessarily involves a preliminary investigation within the Government and a decision taken early on whether the leak should be dealt with by disciplinary measures, or handed over to the appropriate authorities with a view to possible criminal prosecution." There was discretion then; there is no discretion now.

The police have to be called in. And when Mr Hastie-Smith of the MoD (on the evidence in the case) indicated to Mr Ponting that he would not be prosecuted if he confessed, he flouted his own "official duty."

Mr Ponting was, deliberately, or not, double crossed, and his confession—however gained—thus proceeded through police channels to the DPP, and to the Attorney General, whose political policy it was to prosecute each and every provable case. Easily proved here: the chap's signed a confession! By allowing the papers in the affair to head off to the DPP, Mr Michael Heseltine was not in any way interfering: he was merely carrying out dictated Cabinet policy. And it is absolutely no wonder, then, that Sir Michael Havers duly decided on criminal prosecution. Wearing one of his hats, he had decided to prosecute as a matter of course. Wearing his other, more legal tog, his definition of "official duty" was precisely the same as Mr Justice McCowan's: that Clive Ponting had quite clearly broken existing law.

We may, naturally, postulate all manner of political whisperings and huddles outside the lavatory as a natural human by-product of this process. Mr Hastie-Smith said in court he wouldn't, left to himself, have brought charges. Mr Heseltine and Mr John Stanley had a shoal of Belgrand fish to fry. Mrs Thatcher seems habitually to spend her holidays with one ear glued to a telephone receiver. But it is in no way necessary to maintain (in the carefully orchestrated terminology of the business) that the Prime Minister had an active "involvement" in the "decision" to prosecute. Why would she need to be "involved"? They were all dancing to a waltz she had long since composed.

Mr Kinnock, alas, has strayed down a foggy cul-de-sac. But the essential questions from the Ponting case remain—for Monday's debate and beyond. When is a lie to Parliament not a lie? Did Mr Stanley and Mr Heseltine sail close to the wind, or into the reefs? What did Mr Hastie-Smith say to Mr Ponting? How many hats can Sir Michael Havers wear? How long can the parrot cry of "national security" be allowed to drown out a free flow of essential information? What is a civil servant in a moral bind supposed to do? After Section Two, what?

The charge against Mrs Margaret Thatcher is not that she is some scheming mafia-style godmother, but that by unswerving dictat she presides over an incompetent, servile and rather seedy administration. The administration that didn't have the wit to see Mr Ponting coming.

Beyond the pulpit

In recent months—most noticeably since the emergence of the Bishop of Durham, but that may be coincidence—the Church of England has occupied a larger slice of general public attention than it has grown to expect. Dr Jenkins has caused the Church to wrestle with doctrinal questions in a way which laymen, whether as members or spectators, find not dismaying but encouraging. They are told that the questions he raises about the liberal and the mythical elements in the creeds have been the common currency of theologians for decades: but then they naturally ask, if that is so, why until now the discussion has not filtered down into the churches and why laymen have not been encouraged to ventilate doubts of their own. The theological skeletons which Dr Jenkins has brought out of the cupboard are, however, only one reason for the renewal of interest in, or curiosity about, the Church. At least as important has been the oblique and sometimes frontal criticism of the Government expressed by many senior churchmen—over the exultation which followed the Falklands War, over the Government's economic management, and over the handling of the miners' strike. The South Wales miners look for help to the clergy (C. of E. and others) because the clergy have made clear that it is available. It is in this social, even political, context that the Church of England Yearbook published this week says: "For many Christians and especially for many Church of England people, the time is one of trial—trial and testing not of their seeking."

The General Synod, now again in session, would be an unlikely opposition front bench. Yet merely by changing the parameters of the debate (which at the parliamentary level has to many become sterile and repetitious) it enables new kinds of challenge to accepted thinking to be heard. Some will be more overtly political than others, and in fact this session's agenda touches less on mainstream politics than the last. But, at the very least, Synodical argument refreshes those parts of the body politic which other arguments do not reach. The main debate yesterday was not about whether Christ was born of a virgin and rose bodily from the dead but about whether bishops may question the wisdom of making such beliefs central to genuine religious experience. The Archbishop of Canterbury spoke against attempts to

tighten the rein. But the confrontation on this issue between the Bishops of London and Durham takes place in the same forum as a debate on the siting of cruise missiles. In response to the facile accusation that it is "interfering in politics" (how can a body which claims so large a sphere of influence not do so?) the Church is putting religious, economic, and strategic questions alongside one another as equally demanding not merely public attention but the attention of the same public.

Dr Graham Leonard, the Bishop of London, spoke yesterday for a strict episcopal code of conduct. He believes that Dr Jenkins should not be a bishop and that the Archbishop of Canterbury should tell the Synod: "This is what I believe, what the Church believes, and what all of you should and must believe if you wish to remain Christians." In a newspaper article on Sunday Dr Leonard implicitly criticised the Archbishop by his call for firm leadership. The fact remains that it is under the guidance of Dr Runcie that the Church has made its recent and emphatic return to public awareness, which is by no means entirely the work of his envoy, Mr Waite. The Papacy still sees its prerogative as stating what system of beliefs defines a Christian, but that is not the method by which Canterbury proceeds. Consequently, although Rome can and does go in for strong doses of social and economic criticism (radicalism but not revolution) it is far from encouraging that meld of spiritual and secular dialogue which is among Dr Runcie's contributions to today's Church of England.

Once a code, now a law?

In a week of important court decisions, perhaps the one with most long-term significance was delivered in the High Court on Monday, when Mr Justice Scott banned mass picketing at five South Wales pits. The judgment, which on Tuesday was extended to 11 Yorkshire collieries, could have a major impact on both industrial relations and public order law. The judge ruled that no more than six people could picket at each colliery gate. He said there could be no legitimate distinction between "so-called pickets" standing close to colliery gates and "so-called demonstrators" who stand nearby. Steer weight of numbers, said Mr Justice Scott, was intimidatory, even if those involved simply stood by the side of the road, silent, and glaring at those going into work. In effect, the judge

has upgraded the voluntary code of practice issued by Mr James Prior in 1980, to the full status of the common law.

Thus do judges make our laws. But this week's ruling goes considerably further than simply giving legal force to a voluntary guideline. Mr Prior's code clearly had in mind a form of picketing in which large numbers tried, as they succeeded at Salfley Gates in 1972, physically to block the entrance to a place of work. The code states that the main cause of violence and disorder on picket lines is excessive numbers. Hence its limitation of pickets and its warning that surplus pickets are liable to be arrested for obstruction of the highway or, if it is liable to cause a breach of the peace, for obstruction of a police officer in the execution of his duty.

With some exceptions, what we have witnessed during the coal strike has been far removed from this model, though confusingly it has also been dubbed "mass picketing." At most pits, a group of up to six pickets stands quite apart from their colleagues. The six stand in the entrance to the pit, as working miners or deliveries speed past them through the gates. The rest of the crowd, normally 40 or 50 strong, though sometimes involving many hundreds, are penned back on pavements or dreads, are pinned back behind a line of adjoining public land, behind a line of police. They are there to shout and to bear witness to the strike, but not necessarily to obstruct. Indeed it is normally physically impossible for them to get anywhere near the working miners without provoking a major police intervention. Both sides know these rules. And in the great majority of circumstances, both sides stick to them. But Mr Justice Scott has now outlawed even this.

Let us leave aside the question of how this judgment can actually be enforced by the police without provoking far more trouble than it is designed to prevent. The issue of principle is whether a mass demonstration (whether of a few dozen or a few hundred) in support of a limited picket is necessarily either disorderly or intimidatory. In certain circumstances, it can obviously become so, if members of that demonstration commit disorderly or intimidatory acts (among which we would not include the shouting of "Scab"). Nevertheless, disorder and intimidation are not inherent in such gatherings. There is an essential right of peaceful public assembly at stake here. It is a right which will have to be defended against the encroachments of the Government's current public order law review, which seems likely to propose a police banning power against static assemblies of this kind. And it is a right which must be defended against an ill-informed judge.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The judge whose ideas would have convicted the Opposition

Sir—The judge in the Ponting trial has propounded an eccentric and potentially totalitarian view regarding the phrase "the interests of the state".

There is no support in constitutional precedent or democratic theory for his argument that this phrase means whatever "the essential and necessary organs of government and authority" choose to have it mean (Guardian, February 9). For to define it thus would imply that all the constitutional institutions and processes of opposition including the constitutionally ordained position of Leader of the Opposition, were opposed to the interests of the state.

The learned judge must be reminded that the distinction between government and state is not only crucial to the survival of democracy, but is also personified in this country by the Queen. His arguments are not only false and dangerous, they would expose him to the crushing humiliation of a fair game on O-level law.

Wulf Attenborough, 6 Spital Street, Lincoln.

Sir—With due deference to *Who's Who* and the Contempt of Court Act, 1981: McCowan, Hon. Sir Anthony James Denis B. 12 Jan 1928; yr. 6 of John Haines Smith McCowan, MBE. Educ. Epsom Coll.; (Open Hist. Schol.) Brasenose Coll. Oxford. Recreations: sport, history, travel. Club: Hurlingham.

Stanley, John Paul B. 19 Jan 1942. Educ. Repton Sch.; Lincoln Coll. Oxford. Recreations: music and the arts, sailing. Club: Leander.

Heseltine, Rt Hon Michael Ray Diddin B. 21 March 1933. Educ. Shrewbury Sch.; Pembroke Coll. Oxford. Recreations (not stated). Club: Carlton.

Birds of a feather? Or not?—Yours faithfully, Christopher Driver, London N6.

Sir—Some people think it doesn't matter what awful

Nanny doesn't know best

Sir—Let me tell Edwin Currie, MP (Letters, February 9) that my new-found enthusiasm for the pharmaceutical industry began when I was in hospital for three years recovering from extensive war wounds. She really does her cause—of denying to GPs the right to choose whatever medication they think most suitable for their patients—no good by insulting me or anyone else.

The one issue on which we both agree is that there are savings to be made on the NHS drugs bill. The question is how. I favour, and said so in the House of Lords on February 6, generic substitutes by which (unless a GP insists on a particular product) the pharmacist has a right to substitute a cheaper equivalent if its contents and effects are the same.

This is the solution recommended by the Greenfield Report (a working group set up by DESS itself). With all their experience they rejected the "black-list" solution.

Now that the Government has totally changed its policy in a way which is quite contrary to the principles of the NHS, they face the united opposition of the doctors, the pharmacists, the nurses and the voluntary organisations representing the elderly and the disabled who will be the principal sufferers.

In our debate in the Lords (when the TV cameramen had gone home) all the speakers rejected the Government's proposals, except the poor minister who had no alternative but to stick to the Government's line.

In spite of Mrs Currie's noble but misguided support, the Government really must think again about this unprincipled bureaucratic nanny-knows-best proposal. They should postpone their plans for three months while they consult with all the professions concerned. It makes no sense to alienate all the NHS professions—and patients too!—Yours, (Lord) David Evans, House of Lords.

A challenge for both socialism and capitalism

Sir—Hugo Young's comments on the current political scene (Guardian, February 11) are pertinent, but they do not penetrate far enough into the changing socioeconomic realities.

It is not only the monopolistic Labour-union tie-up that is under threat, but also the gargantuan structure of contemporary capitalism. The reality is that the productive system needs to move away from huge hierarchical structures, peopled by "organised men" and served by a "workforce" towards highly organised networks of small autonomous groups all in an active, co-operative association with one another.

An encouraging aspect of this emerging association of productive people is that it takes account of individual development within the place of work; it relates to the local community within which the production is going on; and it is more flexible, versatile and productive than the structures it is replacing.

The challenge to change is something which not only the Labour Party, and Socialist theory, has to deal with but also the Conservative Party and capitalist theory. If the first challenge is not taken into account, the Labour Party will go under; if the need to change the style of finance and production is neglected for too long, it is the country itself which will collapse. Thus, both major parties have to undertake fundamental rethinking of the political system in order to avoid becoming lost in meandering conflict and futility.

—Yours faithfully, (Dr) James Hemmings, 31 Broom Water, Teddington, Middlesex.

Sir—"It has become extremely easy to see," writes Hugo Young, "why Socialist politics are not what they were." While some might take issue with the substance of his argument, Mr Young fails to draw a conclusion which follows naturally from his train of thought.

He points to the stark failure of Labour hopes, seen beside the domination of the cornerstones of contemporary British socialism. But the catastrophic rise in unemployment, the legislative hobbling of the trade unions, and the imminent abolition of the metropolitan county councils have not come about of their own accord.

If we are to accept that the leadership of the Labour movement treads a fantasy path between bogus optimism and irrational determination, we must question whether the deliberate methods employed to exaggerate this delusion are indeed the legitimate measures of a popular government, or the efforts of an opportunist minority to dispose of opposition and stamp its dogma indelibly on the face of British politics.

In either case, it follows that if the Labour movement has good reason to fear for its survival, the responsibility for its future lies largely out of its own hands.

—Yours faithfully, David Crouch, 44 Freshfield Street, Brighton.

Sir—A place for everything and everything in its place. Did neither the Rev Donald Donegan (Letters, February 9) nor your editors consider that the Guardian is not the appropriate place to publish a letter from a clergyman on hearing the first cuckoo? I believe there is another organ established expressly for this purpose.—Paul Abbott, 104 Bradford Road, Shipley, W. Yorkshire.

Sir—I suspect that what the Rev Donald Donegan heard was not the cuckoo but the collared dove. They have been calling on mild mornings recently and the first two notes of their call are remarkably like the cuckoo's; the third note of the "cuck-COO-coo" seeming an almost inaudible afterthought.—Yours faithfully, Michael Stafford, Keele, Staffordshire.



Sir—On February 8 at 7am I could not believe my ears. Two newspapers were pushed through my letterbox—and one of them was the Guardian. At first I thought I was imagining it, but my newsagent later confirmed that this was indeed the real thing, and the first this spring.

Usually the Guardian does not arrive in this part of the world until you have settled with the National Graphical Association, round about mid-March. It was a real joy to read and the news gave a lot of joy to my friends, as I think it should to your readers.—Faithfully, (with apologies to the Rev. Donal P. Donegan), Graham Smith, St Maryn, Cornwall.

Futures letters — page 17

A COUNTRY DIARY

NORFOLK: Following January's little ice age, a spell of mild weather brought snowdrops and crocuses into bloom, while birds which had gathered hungrily to consume our offerings dispersed as soon as the thaw came. Even a few hedgehogs woke up and were found wandering, and in some places water snails became active in shallow pools which had been hard frozen only a short time before. Once the snow had gone, moorhens, coot, swans and wild geese flocked to our marsh grazings and riverside leas. Nevertheless, winter's ordeal left its mark on the country. Reeds had been bowed by the weight of snow, while many shrubs and other plants which had continued in leaf in an unusually mild autumn had withered, along with the less hardy species in our gardens. The greatest damage was in open situations, and woodland undergrowth suffered the least. This contrast was apparent in the neighbourhood of my home in the Yare valley. In unshaded places, for instance, all the *Dryopteris* ferns were shrivelled and brown, while thousands of them in an adjacent wood had remained green. Similarly, *Fragaria* and wild arum had escaped damage where they were nestled in warm leaf carpets under the trees. Moreover, the low-growing brambles (*Rubus fruticosus*) confined to the woodland had remained undamaged, while all the sturdier, more prickly types flourishing in open places had withered. It was apparent that the warmth generated by decaying leaf-mould, the that in compost heaps, had been sufficient to soften the effect even of the most severe night frosts of this winter.

Where police use dogs to herd children

Sir—On Sunday I went with my two children to Molesworth. We walked around the fence a little, through the woods, to try to understand what had happened to the fields of wheat we had heeded and ploughed, and to take in the meaning of the fence now dividing us from the land on which we had worked.

In a clearing in the woods, a few hundred yards from the road, I stood by the fence with a few other people—friends, children,

anything wrong, or threatened to. All of us were committed to nonviolence.

I have been to Greenham Common many times, but have never encountered such inhuman policing with dogs in the civilian side of the fence among peaceful protesters with children. What orders are these men in Cambridgeshire given that they should feel it their duty to terrify the innocent? Sue Gibbons, 89 Mayson Road, Cambridge.

Sir—Bykes and queens everywhere must sympathise with Stanley Reynolds, who is forced to experience the delights of illicit tyre second hand (Guardian February 9).

Possibly the jaded heterosexuals of this world require the excitement of police raids—a little blood and bruising—to stimulate their libidos. Personally, I would sacrifice the closest Mr Reynolds recalls with such nostalgia for the simple pleasure of being able to hold my lover's hand in the street. Naughty—but nice.—Yours, Lynne Friedli, Broadway, Worcestershire.

I have before me the minutes of the health and community services subcommittee of August 22 last. They commence with minute No. 21 and continue until minute 34. Minutes 21-32 come before the resolution to exclude the press and public; minute 33 is the "exclusion" resolution; minutes 34-36 thus list items after the exclusion resolution. The discussion of the choice of roses in the memorial garden is in minute 34 and therefore immediately follows the

EVERY reader of science fiction knows the scene. Scanners aboard a spaceship approaching an unexplored planet detect a system of planets, one of which is, by fortunate chance, similar to the Earth.

While such speculations are far from new, the hard evidence has always been scant. So there is jubilation over recent discoveries which demonstrate that there are indeed planetary systems around other stars. The findings are good news to those who claim that we are not alone in the Universe.

The difficulty with finding planets of other stars is that, being so far away, they are too faint to show up through even the most powerful telescope. For instance, an observer around the nearest star, Alpha Centauri, would be unable to see our largest planet, Jupiter.

The breakthrough came two years ago thanks to IRAS, the Infra-Red Astronomy Satellite. While making test observations of the bright star Vega, American astronomers George Aumann and Fred Gillett were surprised to find that the star was giving off more infra-red radiation than other, similar stars.

Drs Aumann and Gillett came to realise that the excess infra-red emission was nothing to do with Vega itself. For one thing, the emitting material was too cold. Its temperature was about 180deg C, roughly the same as at the cloud tops of Saturn. The emissions had to come from a cloud of matter around Vega.

Aumann and Gillett deduced that the cloud around Vega consists of particles that range in size from small pebbles to objects the size of an asteroid, and perhaps larger. Since Vega is a young star, about one tenth the age of the Sun, the swarm of matter around it is presumably in the process of forming into a planetary system.

There could be full-sized planets among the swarm of debris, but the IRAS telescope could not see clearly enough to distinguish them. IRAS traced the cloud out to about 7,500 million miles from Vega, roughly twice the diameter of our own solar system. The mass of the cloud is estimated to be about the same as that of all the planets around our Sun.

Aumann and Gillett continued their search with IRAS, finding another 40 stars that showed the same infra-red excess as Vega. But without direct pictures of the clouds of matter around these stars, astronomers could not know for certain that they were observing embryo solar systems.

Bradford Smith of the University of Arizona and Richard Terzile of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory decided to investigate further. They turned the 100in. telescope of Las Cam-

There is delight over recent findings which indicate there are other planets surrounding stars beyond the solar system. Ian Ridpath looks at how they are being tracked down and at the growing pile of evidence

Throwing a wobbly

Charge coupled device picture of Beta Pictoris with its circumstellar disc extending 40 billion miles from the star. No ordinary photograph was possible at a distance of 50 light years: the image above was "created" by removing most of the interfering light scattered by the earth's atmosphere. The dark horizontal and vertical lines are silk filaments used to support an occulting mask

panas Observatory in Chile towards Beta Pictoris, one of the stars singled out by IRAS which happened to be conveniently placed for them to observe. Smith and Terzile blocked out the light from the star with a mask, and used a specially sensitive detector called a charge-coupled device, to record the faint light from the star's surroundings.

To their excitement, they saw the faint smudge of a disk of dust and gas encircling the star, the first direct view of a forming planetary system. In the part of the disk closest to Beta Pictoris, hidden from view by the mask, there could even be fully formed planets, according to Smith and Terzile. With time, the rest of the disk that does not aggregate into planets will eventually disperse.



Many of the computer simulations resemble our own solar system. If one star in 10 has planets, as astronomers are finding, and if each planetary system has about 10 members as the computer simulations suggest, then planets may be as abundant in the Galaxy as are stars.

Most sensational of all is the recent claim by a group of astronomers at Kitt Peak Observatory to have made the first direct sighting of a planet outside our solar system. The clue to the object's existence came from astronomers at the US Naval Observatory, who had spent several years closely monitoring two red dwarf stars called Van Biesbroeck 8 and Van Biesbroeck 10, both far smaller and cooler than the Sun.

The US Naval Observatory team found that these stars

were wobbling slightly from side to side, as though they were moving in mutual orbit with an unseen companion, i.e. a planet or faint star.

The Kitt Peak team photographed these stars using a technique called speckle interferometry, which cuts out the blurring effect of the Earth's atmosphere and then observed in the infrared, to reduce the contrast in brightness between the stars and any companions. Sure enough, they saw a companion to Van Biesbroeck 8 at a distance of about 600 million miles from the star. The companion was christened VB 8B.

VB 8B is a ball of gas with an estimated mass of a few dozen times that of Jupiter, too small or it to be a star. An object needs a mass of about 80 Jupiters, equal to 8 per

cent the mass of the Sun, to trigger the energy-generating nuclear reactions that make it a true star. But while VB 8B is not a star, it is very large by the accepted standards of planets. Astronomers have described about the existence of objects in this intermediate size range, and have coined for them the term 'brown dwarf'. That description fits VB 8B very well.

No companion was seen for the other star studied, Van Biesbroeck 10. That is not as disappointing as it sounds, because the US Naval Observatory results suggest that this companion body has a mass of only a few Jupiters, so it would be too faint to show up even with the Kitt Peak team's sensitive techniques. If the mass estimate of a few Jupiters is correct, this unseen body must be consi-

dered a true planet. Smaller bodies, similar in size to the Earth, may also exist unseen around these stars.

To detect other planets that are too faint to be seen directly, NASA and the University of Arizona are designing a telescope to be mounted on NASA's space station. This telescope will search for the tell-tale wobbles in the position of stars that give away the existence of planets orbiting them. In space, the telescope will be able to measure star positions far more precisely than is possible with telescopes on the ground. Exciting times are ahead in the search for planets of other stars.

Ian Ridpath is author of *Life of Earth: An Illustrated Guide to the Past, Present and Future* (Granada £5.95).

Judy Redfearn investigates the square bacterium

Out of shape

IN THE brine pools of the Sinai Peninsula lives a biological oddity: a species of bacterium that assumes the shape of thin, flat discs, rather than the usual spherical, oval or rod-like shape preferred by most bacteria. Squares, however, is not the bacterium's only claim to unorthodoxy. A multi-national group of biologists has now found that its method of getting about is also unusual.

Most mobile bacteria move by means of thin hairs which protrude from their surfaces. The flagella, as the hairs are called, are twisted into a helix much like the thread on a screw. Very often many flagella become entwined together in a sort of bundle.

The bacterium moves when a little motor at each flagellar root rotates. If the flagella are twisted into right-handed helices (like the threads on an ordinary screw) and the motor causes them to rotate clockwise then all will be well and the bacterium will rotate. Likewise for left-handed helices and anti-clockwise rotation.

But should the direction of rotation not match the helical sense then the bacterium's bundles of neatly twirling flagella fly apart and the bug itself starts tumbling randomly. (To illustrate the point, take two wires twisted together, hold them firmly at one end and twist the other end between finger and thumb. When twiddled in one direction, the wires will rotate freely but in the other they will not.)

One may have thought that no right-thinking bacterium would get its motors' rotational directions wrong. But the common-or-garden bacterium actually does this. Chaotic tumbling that such a "mistake" causes in an attempt to avoid danger. There is, after all, a chance that once the tumbling stops it will find itself pointing in a direction away from instead of towards the threat.

So much for normal bacteria — what of the square variety? They too move by means of flagella protruding from their surfaces. But as Professor Dieter Oesterhelt and colleagues from the Max Planck Institut für Biochemie in Munich and the Hebrew University in Jerusalem found, they somehow seem to escape the law of physics. They tumble every time they want to change direction. Instead they simply start their flagella rotating in the opposite sense and, very quickly, they begin to retract their steps, like changing the direction of a screw.

But how can they do it without their bundles of coiled flagella flying apart? Nobody quite knows. Also a mystery is the observation that square bacteria themselves do not rotate in an opposite sense to the flagella, as would seem to be required by the laws of physics. They can hardly be breaking such laws — so what is going on?

Some of the answers may be revealed by looking at another species of salt-loving bacterium. That species is more conventional in shape but it too avoids random tumbling when changing direction. The coincidence suggests that the saline environment itself may cause the flagella to be square. To tiny bacteria, water is as thick and viscous as treacle is to us. The square shape of the bacteria would resist twisting more than a round one, so possibly the squareness of the bacteria and their unusual means of locomotion are linked.

Loft insulation, double glazing, no open fires, draught-proofing: your house may be warm but it could also be full of toxic fumes. Paul Simons looks at the dangers from household pollutants, and the surprise antidote discovered by the space scientists

It came from outer space: to stop life being a gas

THE Government's "Save It" campaign stressed the need for well insulated homes. Cut out the draughts, double glaze windows, and insulate the roof all sounded like good advice — until a new problem appeared. If a house is too well insulated and therefore badly ventilated, the humidity becomes so bad it drips condensation. But there's another, darker story: the draught-proof house is also a pollution trap. Gas cookers give off nitrogen oxides and carbon monoxide; wood joinery, carpet adhesives, and cavity wall insulation all rely heavily on formaldehyde, which leaks through the joints. Our own private pollution — particularly cigarette smoke — are all dangerous to health.

The Handbook of Industrial Toxicology lists formaldehyde as "highly toxic." It is a known carcinogen, but more immediate problems start with concentrations as low as one part formaldehyde in 100 million parts of air, when most people's eyes water. Higher levels can cause lung irritation, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, sore throat, headache and fatigue.

More sinister
Formaldehyde "outgassing" is also bad in new or recently renovated buildings: the US Consumer Protection Safety Commission recently reported that wood panelling outgassed up to 38,000 micro-

grams per square metre every day (although results varied considerably). Even more sinister is the possible risk from radiation. Natural radioactivity in the ground emanates from uranium 238 — particularly abundant in granite. This in turn gives off a radioactive gas, radon, which seeps into brickwork and masonry. It then breaks down into fine dust of polonium, which is known to be a potent carcinogen. The National Radiological Protection Board concluded in a report that the polonium was an insignificant source of radiation. Claims in the press (Times May 23, 1983) of 1,500 deaths per year in the UK caused in this way were speculations, based on highly suspect extrapolations from

radiation doses at Hiroshima. However, radon or polonium interact with other carcinogens, such as those in cigarette smoke, and increases the chances of lung cancer. Furthermore, any radiation effects build up in the body, no matter how small the individual exposure doses. And of course, cigarette smoke itself is a pollutant, so much so that in a badly ventilated house it will pollute non-smokers as well, particularly with carbon monoxide.

On top of that there is a whole plethora of household chemicals to pollute a stuffy house: aerosol sprays, harsh cleaners, insecticides, and so on (a list of US household pollutants can be found in The

Household Pollutants Guide, Anchor Press, New York). As a rule, good ventilation avoids most indoor pollution. But one useful alternative was developed from the ultimate in tight ventilation aboard the Space Shuttle. Dr Billy Wolverton at the NASA laboratories at Bay St Louis, Mississippi is interested in cleaning up pollution in space capsules (and eventually space colonies) using plants.

Working with Rebecca McDonald and E. A. Watkins, he fed noxious gases to some of our favourite indoor plants. The common spider plant (*Chlorophytum complanatum*), golden pothos (*Scindapsus aureus*), and naphthytis (*Synonym podophyllum*) were confined to sealed chambers.

Various gases were pumped in, and their levels then monitored, to see if the plants got rid of any of the fumes.

In the kitchen

The first surprise was finding that the soil alone — or rather the bugs that lived in it — soaked up some formaldehyde. But plants were spectacular gas gobblers, and the spider plant scored the most impressive tally: 37 parts per million formaldehyde virtually wiped out in 24 hours, 47 parts per million nitrogen dioxide in six hours, and 123 parts per million carbon monoxide in 24 hours. How does this relate to the stuffy energy-efficient home?

Formaldehyde outgassing at 550,000 micrograms every day is quite feasible. One spider plant in a gallon pot can remove one per cent — 70 plants would provide adequate cleansing. Plants in the kitchen would get rid of the nitrogen dioxide and carbon dioxide from cooking — alternatively the plants could be kept in a conservatory through which air from a central heater conditioning system is pulled.

"The plants metabolise the pollutants as a food source," says Wolverton. "We used reactivated carbon in Skylab, but it didn't revitalise. Whereas the plant will, and add something to the environment. It has both a regenerative and a psychological effect."

New standards in natural history illustration will be set at the end of the month with the publication of a magnum opus on spiders. Anthony Tucker talks to the author

The spiderman who blew away a lot of the cobwebs

DR MIKE ROBERTS looks at you shyly and quizzically answering questions with a modesty that conceals the confidence of his achievement. He is not yet 40 but, working since he was a medical student in Sheffield, at first haltingly and then with increasing confidence and speed, he has described, in extraordinary detail the species of spiders in Britain and Ireland. His work, which condenses the existing standard and verbose texts into a concise and readable format, will open up this difficult and undeservedly obscure corner of natural history to the expert and non-expert alike. It rests on patience, structural understanding, and simple microcopy.

There are, of course, illustrated books of spiders, including a two-volume classic published over a century ago by John Blackwall. And, of course, for reasons which are difficult to explain, many people recoil from spiders and harvestmen — among the most useful and benign of creatures — as if they were distasteful. But the facts are that spiders are ubiquitous, have some role in insect control, and live lives that are distinguished by acts of great elegance, skill, and interspecies chastity. For the male and female organs of the spider species have a plex lock-and-key fit which

not only eliminates — except as a rare event — the possibility of hybrids, but provides the basis of species identification. It is labyrinthine in difficulty.

Spiders may look remarkably alike as they scuttle out of our way, but examined closely they reveal an almost incredible diversity of colour and pattern and structure. "It is really a matter of looking at learning how to look at things, and to understand their structure: a matter of looking and understanding and then either describing or interpreting," says Mike Roberts. It is as though, to him, the thousands of

detailed drawings and paintings and the decades of their production are no more than an expected part of the history of a normally creative man.

"I was interested in spiders when I was a student, but no more than in music or walking or cars or painting. Of course, I was brought up in an environment that encouraged me to look at things, at all things, in a detailed and critical way. My mother was an artist and, to me, it was more natural to draw, paint and observe than not to do so. But there is no special reason for concentrating on spiders. It could have been springtails or beetles. As a student I painted to sell, to help get through the medical school. Spiders became a focus of work when, almost as an accident, I started to try to study them as I might have studied anything else in the library and got out a copy of the standard work on spiders — the one by Lockett and Millidge. It is an enormous pioneering work full of descriptive words and dotted with small drawings. As do many people, I found it difficult to use. I found the keys difficult, and the verbal descriptions hard to relate to observed structure. But the fact is that, a drawing is a far more accurate and succinct way of describing a specific structure than a whole book

full of words. The eye is marvellous at distinguishing similar but different structures and patterns.

"Although existing works brought the information together, it was as a mass of fragments, almost inaccessible to a beginner and only rarely providing the kind of detailed and complete picture which would enable you to make an immediate identification. I suppose I knew then that something ought to be done about it and that I might be capable of doing it."

The detailed information that is needed for species identification can often only be seen under a low-power microscope. Perhaps the essential difference between the present work and previous opus and that of earlier arachnologists is that it standardises the use of microscopy throughout the complete range of species, linking drawings of identifying structures with whole-page colour plates of complete spiders. It is, you might say, a splendid new gateway into the older literature.

His whole-page coloured drawings of many of the species, almost exotic in their richness of colour and pattern and unbelievable unless you look closely at a spider through a high-power hand lens or (better) through a decent stereoscopic microscope, are the flowers of the art extending even to the

smallest spiders — the "money spiders" — which will comprise the final volume of the work. But the most demanding and difficult part of the work has been the structural research and the drawing of the tiny male palps and female epigynes which make up the decisive identification keys.

When I began, a detailed drawing of a whole spider might have taken a week or more of spare time. Now, once I have the material, a complex drawing might take

eight hours. Quite a lot of the work is not done in their structure — to be explained by a single drawing and have required two drawings. Some of the pages of the first volume carry 15 well-drawn drawings of this kind. It is amazing how much work and information can be packed into something so seemingly slim when compared with earlier works. He looks whimsical: "I would dearly like to turn some of these structures into sculpture."

In its quality of descriptive drawing and determination to achieve completion, the spider study is unparalleled as a one-man effort. In using the microscope for the production of complete drawings of individuals as well as for the elucidation of detailed structure of organs, the study breaks new ground. This, as Mike Roberts acknowledges, is something which may well have to be done for the myriads of other creatures whose size is such that, hitherto, the microscope has been used only for the description of dissected parts.

How is it, you might ask, that a man working full-time as a general practitioner and carrying the usual time-consuming burdens of community medicine, has the spare time to achieve more in a quite separate speciality than do most men who devote their

whole lives to it? Dr Roberts does not know, except perhaps that the final goal was seldom thought about. "I have not worked alone, of course, although I have done a great deal of the collecting. The Natural History Museum and specialists in this country and from abroad have helped."

Mike Roberts knows that he is evading the real question. "I suppose, if you were to sit down and say that you were going to produce high quality drawings and an unprecedented key to an entire group of creatures you would be too overwhelmed by the scale of the operation ever to begin. I worked, sometimes to 3 or 4 in the morning, on individual drawings. I gathered material all the time but really never looked beyond individual drawings. For each drawing there was a threshold when all was ready and beyond which lay a drawing that had to be completed as a single sitting. Spider alcoholics anonymous?"

Mike Roberts does not use the word "spiderman" in his book. The answer to the question, I suppose, is that I began with a certain aptitude.

As they used to say when I was around the art school, you can whistle that one again in G major. And the reason that, in this context, his work is right, is that it is about spiders, not about Mike Roberts and certainly not about art. The volumes, on the other hand, are entirely about the publishers' art, which makes the whole thing a triumph.

The *Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, 3 volumes: Harley Books, Colchester. Vol. 1 (*Atypidae-Theridionidae*) and Vol. 2 (*Coluridae-Linyphiidae*) will be published at the end of the month, at £45 and £55 respectively. Vol. 3 (*Linyphiidae*) will be published next year. The book embodies all recent amendments to classification.

Those interested in the identification of spiders will probably know that the first illustrated field guide to British and European spiders, based on photographs produced through a Kodak burary, was also recently published. This is *The Country Life Guide to Spiders of Britain and Europe* by Dick Jones. (Country Life — now Hamlyn) £3.95.



Araneus diadematus

Dr Mike Roberts

You can always tell a good company by the hardware it keeps

Consider the facts. An installation investment in excess of £24m. with a further £10m planned for this year and next. Equipment which makes us a major user of IBM systems in the UK. Including a 3084 connected by Megastream link to a 3083 with a number of 4300 and 8100 systems distributed throughout the country. Software too, among the best and most sophisticated available using COBOL in the following environment: MVS/XA, TSO, CICS, IMS (including IMS FASTPATH), FOCUS, GDDM, with plans to move to DB2.

By any standards this represents a major commitment to

DP and possibly without equal. Just what you would expect from a company alive to initiative and innovation. Tesco has pioneered most of the worthwhile developments in high-street retailing and is today one of the largest and most successful retailing networks in the UK.

Success, however, is no cause for complacency. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that Tesco is leading the way in IT development to meet the growing needs of its business—providing DP professionals with stimulus and challenge in areas which few, if any, of its competitors are even contemplating.

Systems Programmers —the application of Technology

We now have a number of exceptionally good opportunities for Systems Programmers within our Technical Services Department at Cheshunt. You will work on complex programmes in support of the hardware, software and data communications environment. Specific openings are in the following areas:

Capacity Planning c. £16,000
Activities include performance measurement, equipment evaluation—providing financial decision makers with the technical data to determine effective configurations to support continued company growth. Having already established a MICS data base, we are now enhancing our capacity planning procedures. Some experience of statistics/SAS would be an advantage.

Network Planning c. £16,000
While analogue facilities are utilised to communicate between head office, warehouses and some 450 stores, it is intended to replace these facilities with an integrated private Packet Switch network. A pilot project is currently underway to select the most effective hardware prior to national implementation.

CICS c. £14,500
We currently use CICS 1.6.0 to support a variety of applications software, including a major warehouse stock control system. Various financial packages and DISOSS V3 are also supported. Within the next nine months we plan to introduce CICS 1.6.1. Your responsibilities will include: installation and maintenance of CICS software, problem determination and performance tuning. The group is also responsible for all mainframe software including IMS and MVS/XA—development into these areas may be possible in the future. Opportunities also exist to develop the use of CICS within the Tesco environment.

To qualify for these positions, you must have broad experience of systems work with particular emphasis in one of the above specialisations. Salaries will depend on experience, and could be significantly higher than indicated for exceptional candidates.

For further information please telephone Philip Davis, Personnel Officer, Computer Division, on 0992 36104. Alternatively, write to him, enclosing a full cv, at Tesco Stores, Tesco House, Delamare Road, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire EN8 9SL.

Analyst Programmers —the practical reality

Located at Welwyn Garden City, Analyst Programmers will work on advanced systems development covering marketing, buying, retail management, distribution systems and accounting systems. Current opportunities are in the following fields:

Replenishment Systems up to £15,500
Activities involve the implementation of major new inventory management systems designed to meet the Company's clear objectives through the '80s. Specifically, you will be working on the development of systems supporting data capture at the stores, covering order calculating and routing systems via the Data Centre to manufacturers and warehouses.

Management Information Systems up to £15,500
Ever alert to information as a planning and operational tool, we have recently embarked upon a massively funded Management Information project to provide reporting systems for the whole of our business. Assignments provide the opportunity to make positive contributions to this key undertaking.

Candidates for the above positions must have at least three years' relevant experience in a commercial environment, including programming, program specification, systems design and analysis. Salaries will be negotiable in the range £10,500—£15,500 in line with experience and level of appointment.

For further information, please telephone Joanna Hardy, Personnel Officer, Computer Division, on 07073 25161, extension 2349. Alternatively, write to her, enclosing a full cv, at Tesco Personnel Office, FREEPOST, Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire AL7 1BB.



IT at Tesco — changing the face of retailing

DP STAFF Make your first investment in '85 —one phone call—today

With the New Year already well under way, now is the time to reappraise your career development, your salary expectations and what the future holds for you. Start positively, by investing in a phone call and speaking to Andrew Millhouse on 01-240 9555 today.

Find out about the opportunities our client, a major ICL user, has available throughout the year ahead for Senior Systems Analysts, Systems Analysts, Senior Programmers, Programmers, Software Programmers and Operations Analysts.

Based in South London, they use 16 mb dual ICL 2966s, a 1.5 mb ICL 2946, extensive comms (over 250 terminals), ICL DRS, IBM PCs, Apple, TORCH, PET and Wang and are involved in an entirely new Information Technology Strategy which will further enhance a dynamic organisation gearing up to the ever-increasing demands of the late 80's.

If you have one or more years' relevant experience which includes a knowledge of COBOL, SCL and IDMS or TPMS, ring in tonight for a totally confidential discussion with one of our consultants. No matter what salary level, age, race, sex or background, if you feel you can make a contribution within a large team we want to hear from you. Our client can also offer part-time opportunities, a job-sharing scheme, and has facilities for the disabled.

Ring Andrew Millhouse on 01-240 9555, or write quoting Ref. 345, to: Deansgate Management Services, 63/66 St. Martin's Lane, London WC2N 4JX.

Our phone line 01-240 9555 will also be open, especially for your call, between 5.00pm and 8.00pm on Friday 15th and Monday 18th February, when our client will be available to answer your questions directly.



**DEANSGATE
MANAGEMENT SERVICES**
ADVERTISING · SEARCH · SELECTION

Mathematician For telecommunications teletraffic analysis

Up to £13,000 p.a. Berkshire

At our Stoke Poges site in the pleasant Berkshire countryside we are developing powerful digital exchanges to serve the world's communications needs over the coming decades. To further strengthen our existing teams we now wish to make this new appointment.

The work involves using mathematical, statistical and computer simulation techniques to model products under development to ensure that relevant performance specifications are met.

The person appointed will plan and execute the theoretical or simulation techniques to be used and liaise with Research and Development teams within both Plessey and other companies where joint developments are in progress. Contact with our customers will also be involved.

Applicants should possess a good degree in pure or applied Mathematics, and ideally have some knowledge of statistics. Experience in the telecommunications industry would be an advantage. Those with statistical or simulation experience gained in other fields should also apply.

We will offer

In addition to a highly competitive salary we will offer a range of excellent benefits in line with those normally associated with a large and successful organisation. Generous financial assistance with relocation costs will be available if appropriate.

To apply

Please write with i.c.v. including details of present salary or telephone Andy Lock on Maidenhead (0628) 23351 for an informal discussion or an application form. Plessey-Major Systems Limited, Taplow, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 0EP. Please quote reference MG/P425.



The Hatfield Polytechnic School of Engineering British Aerospace Research Fellowship

Applications are invited for a Research Fellowship in the application of VLSI Design Techniques to Digital Electronics and Signal Processing Systems.

The Fellowship provides an exciting opportunity to undertake research and development work fully backed by industry, within the context of strong sponsored research activity in the Division of Electrical and Electronic Engineering at the Hatfield Polytechnic. The person appointed will be expected to share his/her time between the Polytechnic and British Aerospace Dynamics.

Applicants should have a PhD, MSc or good Honours Degree in Electronic Engineering or other relevant discipline, together with at least 3 years relevant industrial or research experience in digital electronics or signal processing.

The starting salary will be at an appropriate point in the range £12,000 to £16,000 p.a. depending on qualifications and experience.

Further details and application forms are available from:- Staffing Office (Ref 856/G), The Hatfield Polytechnic, P.O. Box 109, Hatfield, Hertfordshire, AL10 9AB. Telephone: (07072) 79028.

The closing date for receipt of applications is 31 March 1985.

GLC

Working for London

Operational Research Officer

To join the professional team providing an "in-house consultancy" on the use of O.R. techniques throughout the GLC/LEA. Involvement covers all project stages from establishing scope and approach, through carrying out technical O.R. work to presenting conclusions and maintaining installed systems.

A degree in O.R., maths or similar is required, with a working knowledge of computing, or the ability to acquire such readily. Equally importantly, applicants should be capable of taking a practical approach to the problems of a large organisation and of establishing good working relations with staff of varying backgrounds.

Salary: £11,325—£13,065 inclusive.

The GLC is an equal opportunities employer. We invite applications from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of their ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

For an application form, to be received by 1st March 1985, write to: GLC Personnel Department, Room 318, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 5732/6650.

This post is suitable for job sharing

Software Development for Petroleum Engineering

IPEC was founded in 1983 as a British Company to provide petroleum engineering consultancy and software services to the oil and gas industry. Over thirty staff service a wide range of clients including major operators and independents, minority shareholders, financial and government organisations.

IPEC's dramatic growth and success last year, working for thirty-four clients in nineteen countries, present outstanding opportunities for highly motivated professionals seeking rewarding jobs and rapid career development.

IPEC provides excellent salaries and benefits, reflecting our policy of attracting the best professional staff.



Our software group is developing advanced geological, petrophysical and reservoir engineering software tools for our consultants and the industry at large, using rigorous development standards and procedures. Current projects include log analysis systems, well test interpretation systems and specialised reservoir simulators. As a result of the growth in demand for our services, IPEC has created new positions for software professionals.

Candidates should have:

- a good honours degree in a numerate discipline
- 1-4 years experience of FORTRAN 77
- experience in structured design and programming methods
- an ability to work effectively within a team and on-site with clients

Experience in any of the following would be advantageous:

- oil and gas industry applications
- interactive graphics
- VAX 11/780 computing environment
- micro based systems
- project leadership

These positions will be based in IPEC's West End offices where we maintain facilities for projects and training, together with powerful computing systems. If you are interested in pursuing a career in a leading international petroleum engineering consultancy company please send full CV or contact: Frank Gouldstone, International Petroleum Engineering Consultants Limited, 18 Hanover Square, London W1A 2BB. Tel: 01-493 2061



Lancashire County Council

An Equal Opportunities Employer

COMPUTER TRAINEES

Several graduates or students expecting to graduate in Summer 1985 are required as

COMPUTER TRAINEES TRAINING SYSTEMS ANALYSTS TRAINING PROGRAMMERS

Appropriate training will be given.

Salary: Successful applicants will be appointed at the training salary of £4,920 (rising to £5,922 six months after the nine weeks' training period). Thereafter within a range to a maximum of £10,107. Opportunities exist for further progression.

For application forms, apply to the County Treasurer, P.O. Box 100, Lancashire County Council, County Hall, Preston PR1 1LD, or telephone Mrs. Anne Booth on Preston (0772) 264776.

Interviews to be held: April 15-17 1985. Closing date for receipt of completed applications 15th March 1985.

Granada Television is looking for a

Weather Forecaster

to write and present lively and authoritative forecasts for viewers in the North West. He or she must have the appropriate technical skills, must live in the North West and must have something original to offer on the screen in the interests of keeping our viewers dry and warm.

Appointment will be on a contract for a period not exceeding 1 year, fee to be negotiated.

Write in the first instance with full details of your professional qualifications and experience enclosing a photograph to



Bob Connell,
Ref: WU29,
Granada Television Ltd., Quay Street,
Manchester M60 9EA.

GRANADA TELEVISION
An equal opportunity employer

Project Managers — Avionics, Computing and Communications

These opportunities are in multi-disciplinary teams at Ministry of Defence Headquarters. The teams are responsible for project planning, development, production and in-service support for airborne reconnaissance and early warning radar, electronic countermeasure techniques, communications and software support. Your main task would be the management of contracts both in the UK and overseas, involving considerable liaison between service customers, R&D Establishments and industry. The posts are based in central London.

You should have a first or second class honours degree or an equivalent qualification in a relevant discipline and at least two years post graduate experience (four years in the case of the senior level post).

Appointment as Higher Scientific Officer or Senior Scientific Officer. Level of appointment according to qualifications and experience.

Salaries: Higher Scientific Officer: £8735-£11,335. Senior Scientific Officer: £10,625-£13,350 (including £1300 Inner London Weighting). Starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

RELOCATION ASSISTANCE MAY BE AVAILABLE

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 7 March 1985) write to Ministry of Defence, CH(S) 1b3, Room 8104, St Christopher House, Southwark Street, London SE1 0TD. Please quote ref: SA/39/85

Ministry of Defence (Procurement Executive)
The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer

IDEAS INTO REALITY



A combination of the elusive, the complex and the non-obvious, Systems Engineering demands a flexible approach.

We at Hunting Engineering have created an environment that has proved conducive to innovative thought. Our Advanced Technology Group comprises multi-disciplined teams of engineers and scientists, who rather than being compartmentalised within their discipline are able to broaden their expertise developing our capability as they develop themselves.

AERODYNAMICISTS

To develop and apply leading-edge techniques to a range of project studies. Specific areas of interest include: weapon aerodynamic prediction methods, trajectory modelling, aircraft-weapon carriage and separation, wind tunnel analyses and mathematical modelling. Opportunities exist at both junior and senior levels.

HYDROCODE MODELLERS

These positions are ideally suited to Applied Mathematicians and Mathematical Physicists who will carry out a range of studies of the deformation of structures when subjected to very high energies.

GUIDANCE AND CONTROL (PROPULSION)

Your knowledge and experience will be in the areas of solid rocket motors, air-breathing engines and underwater propulsion systems. Activities will include design, together with analyses of performance using semi-empirical and computer prediction techniques. A working knowledge of a scientific programming language (ideally Fortran) would be a distinct advantage.

An attractive and competitive salary package is backed by assistance with relocation to this beautiful semi-rural location. Telephone or write to me Geoff Brady, Recruitment Manager, Hunting Engineering Limited, Reddings Wood, Amphil, Beds. (0525) 403431.

make a career with
**HUNTING
ENGINEERING**



PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT

Make the very best

24-27 £17000-£23000 to start

Production at Pedigree Petfoods means the highest standards and performance in the industry. Our pride in running a technologically advanced food canning operation, which is Europe's largest and fastest, is considerable.

Our achievement is based partly on processing, canning and control technology way ahead of the norm; but equally on an energetic, imaginative and highly motivational approach to management on the factory floor.

If you currently work in an environment where production is the 'Cinderella' management discipline...or where it is dominated by a rigid traditional hierarchy...or where it represents an unpromising career route, Pedigree Petfoods can offer you a refreshing change of direction.

We will assign you to your care and control a team whose expectations and performance are already exceptionally high. Can you rise to the occasion of managing them even more effectively...of thinking and acting 'on your feet' to resolve ever-changing technical, resourcing and human problems with wit and wisdom?

If you can do all this, and see production in its broader business perspective, you may be another of the 'very best in the business' we want to join those already in our section management team. We wish to hear from you if you are of graduate calibre and, with a record of two years' success in production management, already demonstrate mature, responsive management skills, and an alert, accurate judgement of technological and operational situations.

The right people will be capable of advancing through our management structure: ultimately crossing functional, company and even national boundaries within the M&P Group.

The rewards for excellence are considerable: substantial starting salaries are backed by generous non-contributory benefits plus, if appropriate, assistance with relocation to the attractive rural East Midlands.

For more information and an application form, please telephone Penny Harwood on 0864 84141, ext. 4036. Do not send a cv at this stage.

Pedigree Petfoods, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire LE13 1BB.

We are an equal-opportunity employer.



Planning Analysts

c. £10,500 Southend

Access, The Joint Credit Card Company Limited, is a developing and expanding organisation with rapid business growth. Our Corporate Information Department provides management information to help our Operations Division plan to meet future demands. Market research data, for the UK and international business, is also regularly provided to our Marketing Division and to banks in the Access scheme.

We have two vacancies for Planning Analysts - to be responsible for providing management information reports, graphs and statistical analyses on the composition of our cardholder base plus forecasts on the use of the Access card.

In one position the emphasis is on SAS programming and the use of statistical techniques; in the other we are looking for experience with the IBM Personal Computer system, including communication with outside data bases, Symphony and dBase III, plus Viewdata and survey work. Both positions will use IBM PC ATs connected to a large IBM mainframe.

We are offering an attractive range of valuable large company benefits including a non-contributory pension and life assurance scheme, up to 28 days annual holiday, loan facilities after a qualifying period, free banking, subsidised restaurant and first-rate sports and social facilities. Relocation expenses will be provided if necessary.

So if you are seeking a position which provides an opportunity to break out of the traditional programmer/analyst role, bringing you closer to marketing disciplines and techniques, please send details of your experience to the Recruitment Manager, The Joint Credit Card Company Limited, Chartwell House, 365 Chartwell Square, Southend-on-Sea, Essex SS2 5ST.

Add credit to
your career...



Access

Computer Services Manager

Yorkshire c.£17,500 + company car

Our client, a manufacturer with a turnover in excess of £100m, relies on an outside contractor to manage its computer operation.

The Company wishes to recruit its own Computer Services Manager to take over the managerial duties now performed by the contractor and to produce and develop a long term computer strategy.

The successful applicant will be a qualified accountant able to demonstrate skill, experience and success in the installation and management of a computerised accounting system. He/she will already be earning in excess of £15,000 p.a. and will be at least thirty years old.

The Computer Services Manager will report to the Finance Director and, although the appointment will be based in the North of England, there will be some travelling involved. A car will be provided and there will be the usual benefits associated with employment in a large Company including relocation assistance where necessary.

Confidential Reply Service: Please write with full CV, quoting reference 1927/SS on your envelope, listing separately any company to whom you do not wish your details to be sent. CVs will be forwarded directly to our client, who will conduct the interviews. Charles Barker Recruitment, 30 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4EA.

CHARLES BARKER
ADVERTISING-SELECTION-SEARCH

SYSTEMS MANAGER

Applications for this new post are invited from those who have at least 10 years overall computer experience, preferably on Honeywell equipment.

Its purpose is to identify, research, analyse and propose potential systems applications and, with a group of senior departmental representatives, consider which new applications should have the greatest priority in utilising any spare capacity, particularly having regard to each proposed application's potential for genuine cost reductions or increased efficiency.

The Council has a Honeywell DPS 6 linked to Essex County Council's Honeywell DPS 8 and supports 16 VDUs at 3 locations. Computing services are to be expanded in all departments supplemented where necessary with micros, of which there are 7 of various manufacturers.

The successful candidate will be able to communicate with managers to assist in the formulation of requirements through to advice on the availability of suitable hardware / software and its purchase and installation.

Salary: Up to £14,964 a year.

Relocation expenses of up to £2,000 will be reimbursed in appropriate cases.

Further information, job description and application form available from the District Personnel Officer, Epping Forest District Council, 322 High Street, Epping, Essex CM16 4EZ. Tel.: 0378 77344, Ext. 201.

Closing date for the receipt by the District Personnel Officer of applications is 28th February, 1985.

**Epping Forest
District Council**

Scientific Programmer

Up to £11,400

There is a vacancy in our Mathematics Department for a Scientific Programmer.

The department, which has its own ICL 2958 computer, is involved in work all across the BICC Group of Companies, including applications in the fields of construction and cable manufacture.

The ideal candidate will have a degree in mathematics and an interest in mechanical structures, but a science graduate with programming experience and a strong interest in mathematics would be considered. Familiarity with Fortran 77 and ALGOL is desirable but not essential.

In addition to a competitive salary, benefits will include flexible working hours, 25 days holiday, season ticket loans and subsidised restaurant facilities.

Applicants should write with full cv to:

J. Huggins,
BICC Research and Engineering Limited,
38 Ariel Way, Wood Lane, London, W12 7DX.

**BICC Research
& Engineering**

PART-QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT

For UNICORN KANCHANA RECORDS - small classical record Company.

Three days per week at company's premises. Close liaison with Director on overall financial position and progress.

All aspects of day-to-day book-keeping including stock control, VAT returns, informal working conditions.

Salary according to experience, but region £5,000-£5,000.

Please write: Unicorn, 12 Hilgate Place, London W8 5JA, giving full details of past experience.

We're looking for a rare breed...

At Rediffusion Simulation, we have a new and fast expanding unit. Called INTERACTIVE TRAINING SYSTEMS, it creates dynamic, self-teach lessons stored in a computer and accessed by the student through a keyboard and touch sensitive screen.

Now we're looking for someone to liaise between our clients and the unit to help us continue this revolution in training. And it will require someone very unusual indeed, as he or she will need all these qualities:

- * Aged between 20-24
- * Have a technical background, possibly educated to degree level or have served a technical apprenticeship
- * Possess a real flair for analysis and problem solving
- * Be a creative thinker
- * Have the ability to communicate with technical experts
- * Have some experience of computing techniques
- * Be prepared to travel.

For the right person there's a very good salary and benefits package. But more importantly perhaps are the career advantages to be gained by becoming part of something new and exciting right from the beginning. So if you think you fit the bill, phone TODAY for an application form to Mr. J. A. Perry.

REDIFFUSION Simulation

Rediffusion Simulation Ltd., Gatwick Road, Crawley, Sussex RH10 2PL. Telephone: Crawley (0293) 28811



Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England

Head of Air Photographs Unit

This senior position, in London W1, involves responsibility for the management and control of a small team engaged on photo-interpretation. Work includes preparing professional advice for Commissioners and others; strategic planning of air reconnaissance, designed to improve the national record of sites and monuments; recognition and application of developments in remote sensing and cartography; estimating and budgetary control.

Candidates should normally have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours in an appropriate subject, eg archaeology, preferably with post-graduate academic

experience. They must have up-to-date knowledge of the relevant fields together with appropriate executive experience and management capability. They will normally be expected to hold a full current UK driving licence.

SALARY: £12,815-£18,785. Starting salary, according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 5 March 1985) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/454.

An equal opportunity employer

To book your advertisement
telephone 01-278 2332

or 061-832 7200, ext. 2161 (Manchester)

Alan Rusbridge

FOR WRITTEN DETAILS CONTACT: GRIFFIN, MIDLAND BANK PLC, P.O. BOX 2, SHEFFIELD.

The RiPOSTES
 are published on
 the Page of
 the Guardian
 1st February
 (minimum 2 lines)
 a message today,
 be a reply
 Thursday, 21st
 reply, write or
 phone:
RIPOSTES
GUARDIAN
 London Road,
 EC1
 430 1234
 must be received by
 5.19th February

1.00 pm Tuesday, 19th February

The h

Working

He never
He doesn't
Never, that
into a fire zo

the damning now
who fly th

Friday February 14 1985
The Riposte
published on
Page of
st February
message today
be a reply
ursday, 21st
reply. Write or
one:
RIPOSTES
ARDIAN
gdon Road.
EC1
30 1234
1st Feb 1985

GUARDIAN BOOKS

Another innocent abroad

Richard Gott reviews an account of American dealings with El Salvador

In the late summer of 1980 a reporter from the New York Times, with some experience of Latin America, was asked by a senior leader within the State Department what United States policy towards El Salvador should be. "I just don't know," Raymond Bonner replied. "I guess we're doing the right thing."

In the course of subsequent years assisted by the arrival of the Reagan administration, he came to the conclusion that the United States was doing the wrong thing. He has now written a book to try to substantiate his fresh conclusions. Along the way he has found that US Government officials, especially in Washington, have not been honest about the situation. He writes, with some sense of shock, that "distortions, disingenuous statements, tortuous interpretations, half truths have characterised congressional testimony and public declarations."

Of course, it is obviously true, and it's terrible, but it is not exactly new. Any study of United States foreign policy in its first few decades, and indeed, not to be anti-American for a moment, nearly

Weakness and Deceit: US Policy and El Salvador, by Raymond Bonner (Hamish, £12.95).

every study of the foreign policy of a great imperial power — will reveal the evasions, cover-ups, and manipulation that have been the staple of its conduct. Bonner is so astonished and outraged to find in the case of El Salvador.

Just where, one wonders, does the New York Times get its reporters from? Whence is this apparently bottomless pool of naive and ignorant liberals who can be endlessly recruited to the organs of the East Coast press — to fall back on their first brush with reality?

Only the other day there was Sydney Schanberg, the Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter who was in Cambodia at the time the Americans were doing in Cambodia but apparently unaware of anything that had happened before the first few decades of the history. Now there is Ray Bonner, beating his breast at the idiocy and shortsightedness of his fellow-countrymen in their dealings with El Salvador, and demanding his

trionically — in the very last sentence of his book — to know whether American conduct is morally justifiable "in terms of the values that the United States was founded to represent." Of course it isn't, and it never has been — and it is a bit late in the day to ask questions like that.

America is judged by its actions, not its values. But Americans abroad, particularly reporters from the liberal press, rarely seem to have much grasp of America's historical record. They travel to distant parts of the US empire on their bags filled with enthusiasm and naïveté in equal measure. And then they are surprised and slowly horrified to find that reality does not measure up to their received ideas.

With no time or inclination for the kind of historical research or reading that might guide their analysis, men such as Bonner then fabricate the kind of information they need in the hope that the sheer volume of documents available will illuminate the new reality they have stumbled upon. But in vain.

Bonner makes considerable play with the fact that he has

talked to the participants and combed the archives, but in truth they reveal little. His most recent observations come from his own discoveries in the field, or from those of his newspaper colleagues. Senior officials who "talked candidly" reveal little. And all his finds in released government documents are a few inane remarks by Embassy bureaucrats who indicate that they know less about what is going on than most journalists. You hardly need a Freedom of Information Act to discover that.

Bonner's book is useful in that it provides an elementary record of events in El Salvador in the past five years, but it is unlikely to be of much use to anyone who is not already familiar with the policy. He still feels guilty that five years ago he "didn't know" what was happening, so he has written a book that others may share his current state of enlightenment. But in so doing he employs the overly cautious language of the convert, anxious that others may repeat in time. This is not the way to make fresh converts.

Like the Ancient Mariner, Bonner buttonholes his read-

ers and forces them to listen to the tragic tale of contemporary El Salvador — and the book certainly does reveal a tremendous amount of detail about internal events (particularly inside the armed forces), and, notably, about the antecedents of the crucial coup of 1979. But in the end his arguments lack cohesion.

As with 99 per cent of all American books about Central America, it is not actually about the isthmus at all, let alone El Salvador. It is basically about the imperial relationship. Its subtitle refers boldly to "US Policy and El Salvador" as though there was one. Ten years ago such a concept would have been unimaginable. Even in 1979, before which there had effectively been no Salvadoran history as far as the United States was concerned since the massacre of 1932, the Carter administration was almost wholly caught up — as Bonner himself admits — with events in Iran. Policy towards El Salvador was made on the hoof.

Bonner accuses Carter of weakness. Certainly. But myopia, overwork, and concern about other more pressing areas of the imperial

arena are perhaps more relevant charges to be made. The charge against Reagan is deceit. This too can be made to stick — the manipulation of evidence in the 1981 White Paper was gross even by the standards of the State Department. But it's somehow beside the point. Reagan and his cronies never misled anyone as to what they were going to do. They were going to hold the line in El Salvador. They said so at the beginning, and that's what they've done, regardless of the opposition and regardless of the cost.

They did so, not so much because of the Communist menace but for all kinds of slavish reasons, rooted in America's past, of which the construction of the Panama Canal (not mentioned by Bonner) may have been one of the most significant. They may not be able to do it for ever, and in the process El Salvador will emerge unrecognisable from the mangle. But they have never hidden their intentions. To Europeans, the Reagan policy seems at best a foolish blunder, at worst a crime. To too many Americans, lacking the lofty wisdom of the New York Times, it still makes sense.



Stanley Middleton

Ensemble problems

by Norman Shrapnel

Valley of Decision, by Stanley Middleton (Hutchinson, £8.95).
The Trap, by John Treherne (Cape, £7.95).
Blood on the Dining-Room Floor, by Gertrude Stein (Virago, £2.95).
Smoke and Other Early Stories, by John Treherne (Virago, £2.95).
To Bury Our Fathers, by Sergio Ramirez, trans. Nick Caistor (Readers International, £3.95).

MUSICAL marriages must have special strains, particularly ensemble problems, and also faced by novelists who choose to write about them. Stanley Middleton is not a safe bet that *Valley of Decision* is the first novel ever to deal at length and in stringent detail with the rehearsals of a string quartet. After all that the performance, you feel, had better be good; and so it seems, though only the late Beethoven — dead as a post or a novel-reader, and with only visuals and intuitions to go on — could really be the judge of that.

But a background, however rare and intriguing, is only a background. It's not what happens to the scherzo but to the marriage that matters. And the crisis is caused not by the husband going off with his mistress but by the other side of the wife. It turns out, in an even more talented amateur musician and gets the chance (well, improbable things happen in life so why not in fiction?) to go to the American tour the lead, no less, in Handel's *Semle*.

She wins fleckle acclaim but also falls for the brilliant young director, and man of the moment, and is forgotten when he moves on to his next triumph. So it's home to the flat English Midlands, but the heroine's humiliation is her author's big chance. The test of the Middleton quality is to be not with indignation, phrasing but with emotional honesty. Will her husband take her back? Will she agree to go? The humiliation is hard enough to bear but the burden of forgiveness, shaming high-mindedness and accepting the unavoidable rancour, could be even harder.

Both come to terms with it. Moral rhetoric is avoided; it's the fate that counts, the scrupulous realism. Draw in the Middleton world, can be

beautiful. It no doubt helps, without being essential to the score, that the domestic duet is about to turn into a trio.

John Treherne's *The Trap* is a first novel which the blurb describes as "of touching sensibility." That sounds too gentle. It gave me more the impression of putting teeth into the nostalgia racket, which the beginning seems almost to parody. The book starts with the air of some highbrow whodunit of the 1930s, a bit wrapped up in donnish jokes and with a hint of blood out of the red-link bottle. The archaeological theme echoes the background: life's just a playback on old 78 records, a dead dig.

Then comes a brilliant intrusion of retrospective violence, still with an academic's awareness that the actuality of a comparatively modern body with a Roman torque clamped to the wrist. From then on the story is a mantrap lurking in memory lane.

Gertrude Stein once described the detective story as "the only really modern novel form," but few may be aware that she actually wrote one. Here it is. The first British appearance. *Blood on the Dining-Room Floor* was produced in 1933, not long after the start of the story, apparently competing with a massive writer's block which often looked like winning the day.

I found the book hilariously funny, but consciously, but better than that, for this is the humour of being as against the humour of trying. The book has a beginning, something of a middle but no end. The start of the story is correct, almost conventional, with a country house and a corpse and something like a line of inquiry. Did the woman die in her sleep?

But soon the complexities of reality and appearance, the unnatural demands of narrative, prove too much for the author. Though she never gives up, "Read the beginning again," she advises at one point; it doesn't really help.

The Djuna Barnes collection, *Smoke and Other Early Stories*, also has curiosity value and something more. A friend of Stein and Eliot and a well-known American in Paris chiefly remembered for a cult novel called *Nightwood*, Barnes wrote these earlier stories when she was working in New York journalism. They tell us a lot about their author and not a little about the pre-TV and radio newspaper press.

Odd to think they lay for decades a mouldering in the files of the *New York Daily Eagle* et al. They jag like splinters out of the smooth, dead surfaces of media professionalism. They are highly mannered, an intriguing mix of decadence and modernism.

To Bury Our Fathers is a novel from Nicaragua, supporting the notion that the whole of human and inhuman life is there in concentrated form. Sun, rain, oppression, liberation, churches and bordellos, massacres and beauty contests — they seem to have too much of everything except actual possessions.

If that makes it a novel of excess, you certainly couldn't apply such a description to the writing. Sergio Ramirez gives us a crowded but skilfully patterned landscape, and the powerful theatricality that emerges is inherent in the place itself rather than the author's manner.

Robert Nye

Poor Miss Trask

Gold Showers, by Clare Nonhebel (Corgi, £3.95).

Clare Nonhebel's *Cold Showers*, joint winner of the Corgi Award 1984, makes one wonder what poor Miss Trask would have made of it all... Under the terms of the bequest, as I recall them, the award was to be given for a piece of romantic fiction, but this is romantic only in the sense that it has a certain amount of heterosexual love interest and a sort of happy ending.

To be fair, Nonhebel hasn't written a bad book, but her use of a widowed narrator, Cathy, twenty-five years old and suffering from a metabolic disorder which makes her eat like a pig, results in a text

which is hardly a novel at all, more an unambitious chat, gushing with litanies of self-doubt, self-consciousness, self-hatred and self-everything-else, but there isn't a lot left to think about or speak of.

The backward-looking sections of the book are the most convincing, but I fancy Miss Trask will be spinning in her grave at some of the titbits Cathy offers us concerning her life with her now dead husband, Barry. Some of these may be intended to be funny, as when Barry makes her a gift of "a Beryl Bainbridge novel and a red suspenders belt," but to be honest I cannot deduce the author's intentions from her remorselessly effusive prose.

Robert Nye

J. KRISHNAMURTI & DAVID BOHM

THE ENDING OF TIME

Thirteen dialogues between the leading religious teacher and the distinguished quantum physicist offer intriguing insights into the human predicament. £9.95

Gollancz

W.H. Smith Literary Award 1985

For the most outstanding contribution to English literature in a book published in 1984

David Hughes

"THE PORK BUTCHER"

Published by Constable £5.95

WHSMITH

The historical Merlin

Peter Redgrove on the biography of a magician

BY THE late Middle Ages writings attributed to Merlin had become so powerful a political force that the Council of Trent put the best-selling *Dream Predictions* by the English Merlin on their index of prohibited books. This is according to Emma Jung's *The Grail Legend*, a work unacceptably not cited here. After this, Merlin ceased to be political, anti-church and millennial nuisance; but kept his hold firmly on the European popular and literary imagination. From Spenser through Lily and Tennyson to J. C. Powys in *Porius* and Robert Nye in his *Merlin*.

Nikolai Tolstoy in his carefully written and well-researched book seeks to explain the fascination and influence of the Merlin figure by means of a double-pronged attack. He says that not only was Merlin's life, like Christ's, a compelling myth, but it was also in its elements historically true. "The historical biography of a remarkable individual and the enactment of a myth."

His evidence is very convincing. The old tales of Geoffrey of Monmouth, Robert de Boron and Malory appear to have a basis of fact. The miraculous fatherless child who escaped sacrifice by propheticily discerning why Volterran's tower kept on falling down "because it had dragons, one which could breathe fire and another which could breathe cold," and grew up to become the Mephistophelian, acerbic and waspish magician who created the Round Table, moved Stonehenge from the Prescelly Mountains to its present location, and was the moving genius of the Matter of Britain, might actually have existed.

The Quest for Merlin, by Nikolai Tolstoy (Hamish, £12.95).

The real Merlin probably was a shaman, a shamanic figure standing in a long tradition of politically significant figures who guarded genealogies, laws, oracles, and rites of succession. Merlin himself seems to have represented the pagan force in conflict with Christianity in early Britain, and after the great battle of Ardwiddyn in which his patron Gwendolyn was beheaded, ran mad and lived as a wild man of the woods.

This madness proved to be a further initiation, after which he resided over or was imprisoned in a prophetic observatory or shrine built by his sister of seven doors and seventy windows that might just have been Stonehenge.

There are some who will call this a masculine cover-up. There is so clearly a haunting, infantile, by his sister of seven doors and seventy windows that might just have been Stonehenge. There are some who will call this a masculine cover-up. There is so clearly a haunting, infantile, by his sister of seven doors and seventy windows that might just have been Stonehenge.

Merlin's earlier name was Ambrosius, and this associates him with the feminine "ambrosia" given by the Fairy Queen to her chosen bards and magicians. It was at a spring under a miraculous apple-tree that he found his solace after his frenzy: feminine symbol par excellence (Tolstoy identifies the site as

Hartfell Spa. The Lady of the Lake, Morgan le Fay, Viviane, Nimue were his teachers of magic).

This thread weaves its way falling through Tolstoy's book. There is a very short section on "The Sexual Element." The Celtic Otherworld is "The Land of Women." Prophecy in response to interrogation or examination by a woman is touched on. The shamanic world man's sexuality is glanced over, as is the early Celtic fertility rites that involved a symbolic mating of the new king with the Earth-Goddess. The caption of prophetic knowledge is admitted to have belonged originally to nine goddess maidens.

Tolstoy is chiefly interested in the hero-type who by his own unassisted efforts brings back oracular treasures from the other world of Chaos. God reaching out to man, then we may see in Merlin the reflected image of man raising his consciousness to cosmic awareness," he says. However, the most interesting implication is that women had already achieved such a mode of consciousness, and initiated the men.

Until the erotic element is understood and acknowledged, as both Powys and Jung understood, and will remain imprisoned. Not only is Emma Jung's book not cited, which goes further than Tolstoy does on the significance of Merlin's shamanism, neither is Robert Graves, and the index curiously omits, as none of the ladies of the story are listed in it.

It's an exciting book but, as Blake remarked, "This is Woman's World." I will create *Merlin* places, and the masculine names of the places, Merlin and Arthur.



Jack Draicna, the Marked Man: "He can outlast any stranger," wrote Diane Arbus in a note to her photograph, "and causes a sensation on the subway, looking large, proud, aloof, predominantly blue-green, like a privileged exile."

The eye of lovelessness

Waldemar Januszczek on the life and work of Diane Arbus

Diane Arbus: A Biography, by Patricia Bosworth (Heinemann, £14.95).
Diane Arbus: Magazine Work (Phaidon, £25).

DIANE ARBUS died of not being loved, of not being quite sure. Lovelessness was what drove her to the barbiturates with which she poisoned herself on July 25, 1971, and to the razor blades with which she made sure.

Lovelessness was what she tried to photograph. I am quite sure. Lovelessness was what drove her to the barbiturates with which she poisoned herself on July 25, 1971, and to the razor blades with which she made sure.

Lovelessness was what she tried to photograph. I am quite sure. Lovelessness was what drove her to the barbiturates with which she poisoned herself on July 25, 1971, and to the razor blades with which she made sure.

Lovelessness was what she tried to photograph. I am quite sure. Lovelessness was what drove her to the barbiturates with which she poisoned herself on July 25, 1971, and to the razor blades with which she made sure.

Lovelessness was what she tried to photograph. I am quite sure. Lovelessness was what drove her to the barbiturates with which she poisoned herself on July 25, 1971, and to the razor blades with which she made sure.

Lovelessness was what she tried to photograph. I am quite sure. Lovelessness was what drove her to the barbiturates with which she poisoned herself on July 25, 1971, and to the razor blades with which she made sure.

Lovelessness was what she tried to photograph. I am quite sure. Lovelessness was what drove her to the barbiturates with which she poisoned herself on July 25, 1971, and to the razor blades with which she made sure.

Lovelessness was what she tried to photograph. I am quite sure. Lovelessness was what drove her to the barbiturates with which she poisoned herself on July 25, 1971, and to the razor blades with which she made sure.

Lovelessness was what she tried to photograph. I am quite sure. Lovelessness was what drove her to the barbiturates with which she poisoned herself on July 25, 1971, and to the razor blades with which she made sure.

Lovelessness was what she tried to photograph. I am quite sure. Lovelessness was what drove her to the barbiturates with which she poisoned herself on July 25, 1971, and to the razor blades with which she made sure.

Lovelessness was what she tried to photograph. I am quite sure. Lovelessness was what drove her to the barbiturates with which she poisoned herself on July 25, 1971, and to the razor blades with which she made sure.

Lovelessness was what she tried to photograph. I am quite sure. Lovelessness was what drove her to the barbiturates with which she poisoned herself on July 25, 1971, and to the razor blades with which she made sure.

Lovelessness was what she tried to photograph. I am quite sure. Lovelessness was what drove her to the barbiturates with which she poisoned herself on July 25, 1971, and to the razor blades with which she made sure.

Lovelessness was what she tried to photograph. I am quite sure. Lovelessness was what drove her to the barbiturates with which she poisoned herself on July 25, 1971, and to the razor blades with which she made sure.

Lovelessness was what she tried to photograph. I am quite sure. Lovelessness was what drove her to the barbiturates with which she poisoned herself on July 25, 1971, and to the razor blades with which she made sure.

The way the snow falls

by Robert Nye

The New Saroyan Reader, A Connoisseur's Anthology of the Writings of William Saroyan, edited by Brian Darwent (Airlift Book Company, £8.95).

SAROYAN once said that he wanted to write the way snow falls. It pays a lot of critics, of course, to take a long look down their noses at a saying like that. Saroyan, they will tell you, is sentimental, careless, and silly. His simplicity is an accident — you don't get a valuable and impressive sense from it as you do, say, from Hemingway, or a man sitting covered in sweat and crossing out with a big black pencil in search of the essential plain thing he wants to say. Saroyan just isn't in the impressive business at all. But then neither is the snow....

A more serious objection to this once internationally famous writer who died in something like obscurity some four years ago (his last words: "Now what?") is that plenty of people who admired the brilliance of the stories in his first collection, *The Daring Young Man on the*

Flying Trapeze (1934), seem to have been disappointed by Saroyan's later falls. He's melting on the way down, they reckon, and the result is sludge.

There is a tiny spot of truth in this last judgment. It seems to me. Saroyan's art did slacken over the years. He went through phases where he fell in love with his own feelings all down the page, perfecting a type of fable that suited a wished-for innocence rather better than it suited his real talent, which was always for something shrewder.

His true métier was the fragment, the glimpse, the moment caught quickly in the hand, looked at, relinquished, celebrated. Either you like this kind of fragmentary tremendousness, or you don't. Only indifference is difficult. For Saroyan himself was nearly indifferent. A reasonably open-minded reader will probably find him embarrassingly good and embarrassingly bad within the limits of a single story. That reader might pause and ponder whether the whole idea of artistic perfection, of snow that doesn't melt, isn't itself a fiction.

I have been collecting

Saroyan for years, and am therefore acquainted with all the extraordinary volumes of memoirs which he published in increasingly unpopular editions as the years went by. Most British readers will not have had this opportunity since after 1972 none of this kind of book has been published in this country.

Most British readers will not have had this opportunity since after 1972 none of this kind of book has been published in this country.

Most British readers will not have had this opportunity since after 1972 none of this kind of book has been published in this country.

Most British readers will not have had this opportunity since after 1972 none of this kind of book has been published in this country.

There is a lot of misery in the City among the chaps on £50,000 a year



NOTEBOOK

Edited by
Hamish McRae

THE marzipan layer is on the move.

Every few days now there is news of a further shift of some team of City brokers

or dealers from one house to another, mostly of people just below the partner level, hence the expression. The partners, typically pocketing between £500,000 and £2 million for their share of the cake, are the lads. Those just below, who have to rub along on a relatively meagre income of less than £100,000 a year, are less than pleased at seeing their elders' behaviour. Hence the urge to move.

Yesterday it was the turn of one of the two big jobs, Wedd Durlacher, to lose a team. Most of its European international dealing team left to join Savory Milin, while another dealer left to go to the Schroder group.

This comes on top of a string of other defections: from Capel-Cure Meyers to Wood Mackenzie; from Grieseson Grant to Exco; from Scrimgeour Kemp to WICO and so on. Not surprisingly there are rumours of other incipient moves every day.

Up to now this has been seen mainly in terms of the marzipan layer's frustration of seeing its skills being sold and the profits ending up in the hands of its superiors. That is part of the story. But there are several other forces at work which are worth exploring for frustration only affects the supply side of the equation: people are prepared to move because they are upset. What about the demand side: why are buyers prepared to pay so much to attract talent?

You have to make some important distinctions. The most important is between gilts, UK equities, and international stocks. There is a general acceptance that the new gilt market will be overcrowded. Too many big banks seem to have made it a point of principle that they want to be big players there

and are prepared to commit vast amounts of money to establish their position. Compared with the overall cost of the exercise, getting four or five good people on board might seem quite small. There is no great job security in the new City, so the people could be unloaded if the whole thing stopped. Thus, there is an underlying demand for both good dealers and good salespeople from the houses which have decided to build their own teams.

In the equities the pattern is slightly different, for there will be too few market makers, not too many.

So there is not the immediate weight of money chasing dealing talent. Rather there is a perception that these skills will be in enormous demand soon, but at the moment buyers can bide their time.

In equity research — as

opposed to dealing — the picture is different again, for good research teams have always carried business with them. Recent moves are really nothing new.

In international securities the market is different again. This is the most rapidly growing area of City business, and the London Stock Exchange members have at least woken up to the fact that there is an enormous market on their doorstep which has largely passed them by. Anyone who knows anything here is in enormous demand.

Another set of distinctions is between those who work for the top dozen firms and the rest. The high prices are only for the best; good second-raters are not really in demand now, and may find, after the rules change, that life is harder still.

Finally, there is a distinction between the new owners of securities firms which be-

lieve in paying for talent and those who feel that people should be pleased to work for them. Knowing how to make the sort of people who work in Stock Exchange firms is not a universal skill: snootiness is at a discount.

Opting in

THE STOCK Exchange's option market expert, Mr David Steen, is trying to open the door to the "Horse a year before the rest of his colleagues. He will be asking the council next month to approve immediate membership for banks, in the specialist niche of traded currency options. This move accompanies a general beefing up of the exchange's traded options business, including new electronic screens on the floor and a raft of new contracts, notably those in currencies.

Mr Steen said: "If the council want to do currency options they have to be prepared to let the banks in, and quick." He has already talked to half a dozen of them, and if the council approves they would be the first outside firms to be allowed to put their employees directly on the exchange floor as traders.

The council is still discussing the timetable for allowing outside companies to take controlling stakes in Stock Exchange firms, but this is not due to happen for another year and is still a very sore point among some brokers.

Traded options are rather like futures, in that they are contracts to deal in commodities or financial paper at some time in the future. The essential difference between an option and a future is that an option is not opened and there is a point at which losses are automati-

cally cut. Since traded options were introduced to the Stock Exchange in 1978, they have become increasingly popular. Currencies are the most popular, and new fashion in London and the Stock Exchange is keen to get in on the act, one of the reasons why it is increasing the capacity of the market, and in the process moving Mr Steen's Options Panel to a full committee. Some of the banks Mr Steen has talked to are already buying brokers and ready to buy eventually jobs from the Stock Exchange. Some others are not interested in joining other members. In fact, the options business is part of a bank's foreign exchange operation and will remain separate from the new securities conglomerates they are building up. Even so, it will be a taste of the future for Stock Exchange members if a bevy of bank employees march on to their floor later this year.

Heinz and British Shipbuilders wield the axe

Further 3,800 jobs to go in industry

By Michael Smith and David Simpson

The axe fell on another 3,800 jobs in industry yesterday as the canned food giant, Heinz, and the state-owned British Shipbuilders each announced plans to cut their work forces by 1,900 people.

The cutbacks, which are spread throughout the country, come hard on the heels of last month's 7,000 redundancies in manufacturing industry alone, and confirm the worst fears that the process of labour shedding is showing no signs of slackening.

Heinz, the "87 Varieties" concern, is launching a big modernisation programme which will result in the loss of 1,940 jobs at Wigan, Hayes in Middlesex and Harlesden in North London, over the next five years.

The modernisation programme will cost Heinz about £100 million and is designed to consolidate the company's position as the country's largest canned food producer, fight off the competition from "own brand" canned food rivals, and improve efficiency.

A spokesman for Heinz said last night that all the job

losses could be achieved through natural wastage and voluntary redundancy. There would be no compulsory job losses.

But the job shedding plan was described as a "staggering blow" to Wigan by the local MP, Mr Roger Stott. Heinz is the biggest employer in Wigan, where the current rate of unemployment is 19.4 per cent of the labour force.

Under the plan, the Wigan work force is to be cut by slightly more than 1,300 to 1,530 and a further 600 jobs will go at Harlesden, North London. Another 120 jobs will be lost at the firm's headquarters in Hayes.

The British Shipbuilders' redundancies, disclosed by the chairman, Mr Graham Day, to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions yesterday, are spread among five yards round the country.

Among the casualties are the Cammell Laird yard at Birkenhead where 420 workers are to lose their jobs shortly, although the award last month of a £140 million Type 23 frigate order from the Ministry of Defence saved the yard, which has a total 1,700 work force, from total closure.

The largest single number of redundancies is at the Sunderland yard, Austin & Pickersgill, where previous indications of redundancies have been confirmed. A total of 694 jobs are to be lost at the yard where workers agreed ten days ago to accept new working practices and a virtual year pay freeze in order to win an overseas contract worth £28 million without which Austin & Pickersgill was expected to close.

The Southampton yard, Vosper Thornycroft, is to cut its workforce by 538 men. Vosper, one of the yards to be privatised within the next year, cut its workforce at the end of last year, but its failure to win a frigate order from the MOD last month has put its future under increased pressure.

A merchant yard, Appleboro, in Devon, is to shed 135 workers. Mr Day described Appleboro's position as desperate, but added that talks were in progress which could lead to a contract for two ships. The fifth yard to cut jobs is the small Lowestoft warship builder, Brownie Marine, which is up for sale, and where 81 redundancies are planned.

Central TV plan to cut costs

By Andrew Corneil

CENTRAL Independent Television, the ITV contractor for the East and West Midlands, is cutting back several of its programme-making departments in an attempt to bring costs into line with falling advertising revenue.

News of the cutbacks has surprised and angered Central staff who were recently encouraged by a statement from the company promising an expansion of its current affairs and news programmes.

The cuts will hit a whole range of current affairs and news programmes at the company's television centres in Birmingham and Nottingham.

Central has denied rumours that the cutbacks were necessary because of problems in accurately budgeting revenue and costs. "We are going to make more effective use of some programme departments which would include industry, political, current affairs and news programmes with a view to making more effective use of programme time," he said.

Venture, Central's award winning business affairs programme is thought to be one of the programmes which will be affected by the cuts. The rationalisation of programme-making activities is expected to mean cuts of 5 per cent in staffing in some departments.

Central took over the Midlands ITV franchise from ATV in 1982. It was dogged by problems associated with moving staff from ATV's Elstree studios in North London to new £21 million showpiece studios in Nottingham. Those problems were finally resolved last year when the Nottingham studios opened.

Pre-tax profits in the first half of 1984 were up by 54 per cent at £2.3 million compared with the first half of 1983, helped by strong advertising revenue and sales programmes overseas. Analysts were looking for pre-tax profits of about £9 million for the full year, against pre-tax profits of £5.5 million for 1983.

Central shares traded yesterday at 139p on the United Securities Market, compared with a high of 250p last year.

Report attacks 'housing trap'

By David Simpson, Business Correspondent

The government's housing policies have come in for stinging criticism from a leading construction trade association which claimed yesterday that new house building "is lagging far behind any reasonable assessment of need."

Arguing that there was now an annual shortfall of 100,000 units in the number of new houses being built, the Building Employers Confederation stated: "As a result, more people are trapped in deteriorating and poor-quality housing than ever before."

Unless something is done now, the problem will only get worse."

A confederation report draws specific attention to the

declining housing standard experienced by the lower paid, and to the falling level of UK slum clearances.

Referring to the 1977 Green Paper, which argued that 300,000 new houses would have to be built each year to maintain existing standards, the report says that the Green Paper assumed that 25,000 households would be moved annually from slum dwellings.

In addition, 30,000 households would be moved from sub-standard accommodation while a further 40,000 households would be rehoused annually from shared or overcrowded accommodation.

Instead, slum clearances had fallen to a level of only 10,000

a year while no attempt had been made to tackle the problems of sub-standard accommodation. The result was that by 1981, a quarter of all private sector houses required expenditure of £2,500 each to restore them to "reasonable condition," while the number of homes described as in "serious disrepair" rose from 850,000 to over one million.

The 1977 Green Paper had stated that it would be necessary to build between 170,000 and 190,000 new houses each year in the private sector, with 120,000 more houses being built in the public sector. But today, only some 150,000 houses a year were being built in the private sector, while new council house building was

down to below 40,000 units a year. People on low incomes were the main victims of this situation, with those earning under £6,000 a year virtually unable to buy their own homes.

Even when the current programme of council house sales at large discounts petered out, there would still be six million private sector tenants in the UK. At least half of those are in income brackets which makes it extremely hard, and often impossible, to buy a home. And many are living in unfit, sub-standard or overcrowded accommodation which requires extensive renovation, or demolition or replacement.

Ward White bids £87m for Foster

By Tony May

Ward White, the "Tuf" shoes and Halfords car care group, has launched an £87 million bid for the Foster Brothers menswear chain. The deal would double the size of Ward's shop space, while the number of its UK shops would go up by 500 to 1,218.

While Ward's expansion-minded boss, Mr Philip Birch, hopes that Mr Barry Davison and the board at Foster will eventually back his bid, their first response was to put out a holding statement through their advisers, County Bank, that the bid was opportunistic and that Foster's shares were above the bid price. They leapt 45p to 160p on news of the bid.

Ward's shares dipped 6p to 218p, as the group is making its third share issue in as many years to pay for the bid. This dip cut the value of its offer back from £94 million to £87 million.

Mr Birch admitted yesterday that his bid was "nicely

timed" as Foster Brothers was three quarters of the way through a £10 million three-year programme to revamp its down-market menswear range with what "looks a pretty good formula to me."

Mr Birch would concentrate on this side of the business and drop off Foster's Natco shirt investment in the US and possibly its childrenswear chain, Adams. He and his advisers, Morgan Grenfell, thought Foster had assets of £80 million including £23 million of freehold.

Ward's Halfords chain, bought only last November for £52 million, is performing strongly and Mr Birch forecasts group profits of £13.25 million for 1985 against £8.8 million a year ago, and ahead of most City estimates.

Foster is expected to make between £5 million and £7 million compared with £8.8 million in 1983.

US hit by metals bill

By Andrew Corneil

AMAX, one of the giants of the North American metals and minerals industry, yesterday warned of the dramatic effects of an increase in metal imports to the United States since the dollar began its meteoric rise against other currencies.

Mr Pierre Gousseland, chairman and chief executive of AMAX, which was once headed by Mr Ian MacGregor, said that the high-riding dollar has triggered a four-fold increase in imports of some metals to the US. He said that this pattern has been repeated across a whole range of US industries.

"Not only is US industry losing its export markets, but imports of metals are increasing dramatically," he said. High cost producers which traditionally could not compete with US industry are cashing in on the new-found price competitiveness which the dollar's rise has provided by taking advantage of US markets which were previously dominated by US industry.

US hit by metals bill

By Andrew Corneil

AMAX, one of the giants of the North American metals and minerals industry, yesterday warned of the dramatic effects of an increase in metal imports to the United States since the dollar began its meteoric rise against other currencies.

Mr Pierre Gousseland, chairman and chief executive of AMAX, which was once headed by Mr Ian MacGregor, said that the high-riding dollar has triggered a four-fold increase in imports of some metals to the US. He said that this pattern has been repeated across a whole range of US industries.

"Not only is US industry losing its export markets, but imports of metals are increasing dramatically," he said. High cost producers which traditionally could not compete with US industry are cashing in on the new-found price competitiveness which the dollar's rise has provided by taking advantage of US markets which were previously dominated by US industry.

Dee renews Booker takeover

By Mary Brasier

Dee Corporation has returned to the bid battle with Booker's food empire with a new takeover terms which value the company at £388 million.

But the City was left wondering last night whether Dee's new assault on the food and agriculture group is meant to succeed. Dee chairman Mr Alec Monk is offering Booker shareholders share swap terms which value each Booker share at no more than the market price—260p. The cash alternative is 181p.

And Dee reserves the right to sell shares from its existing price in Booker if the market price rises to a level the company believes is "unrealistic".

Booker managing director Mr Jonathan Taylor said: "The price is derisory and no serious shareholder in Booker

wait until June for a second attempt. Dee said that the formal offer document would contain a profits forecast from Dee, as well as a letter outlining reasons for the merger. But the company is already forecasting a final dividend for the year of at least 3.5p.

Dee is thought to be keen to buy Booker as a springboard for expansion into the US but last November, when Mr Monk announced the acquisition of International Stores, he warned shareholders that he would not automatically renew the bid, if allowed to by the Monopolies Commission, if it meant paying an unrealistic price for the company.

Booker's merchant bankers Warburg commented last night that the bid appeared to be a trick designed to keep all Dee's options open.

Dee said that the formal offer document would contain a profits forecast from Dee, as well as a letter outlining reasons for the merger. But the company is already forecasting a final dividend for the year of at least 3.5p.

Dee is thought to be keen to buy Booker as a springboard for expansion into the US but last November, when Mr Monk announced the acquisition of International Stores, he warned shareholders that he would not automatically renew the bid, if allowed to by the Monopolies Commission, if it meant paying an unrealistic price for the company.

Britain holds oil price

By Peter Rodgers, City Editor

Britain's official North Sea oil price is unchanged for both January and February at £28.65 a barrel, the British National Oil Corporation announced yesterday.

As expected in the markets, BNOC has avoided any cut in the price because spot market oil prices have been at or near the official price in recent weeks because of the cold weather in Europe. The corporation has, however, sold most of its January and February supplies at less than the official price.

The announcement had no obvious effect on sterling, which as on Tuesday was affected by the continued climb of the dollar, which reached a new 13-year record of over DM3.80 against the mark.

The dollar fell sharply in the morning because of reports of heavy intervention by central banks. These were later dismissed, with the exception of a significant sale of dollars by the Bank of Japan which left the yen slightly up against the dollar. Intervention by the German Bundesbank and the Bank of England was hardly noticeable, the dealers said, and the dollar hit new highs against the pound, the French franc and other currencies.

Sterling closed a tenth of a cent lower at \$1.0660 and was up fractionally against the mark. Its average value on the London market index dropped 0.1 to 70.9 per cent of its 1975 value.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE Trustee Savings Bank group is to introduce free banking for all customers who keep their current accounts in credit. It is also substantially raising the charges for customers who do not.

Until 3 million TSB personal cheque account customers have had to pay charges when their accounts contain less than £100 in any quarter.

The bank says that about 80 per cent of its customers will qualify for free banking. This is a higher proportion than at some other banks operating the system and may account for the large increase in bank charges for those who do not qualify.

MR RONNIE Aitken's battle to save Espley Trust has suffered another setback following a dispute with trustees of Espley's £7.4 million loan stock who have asked to be repaid at par or to have a secured position over the company's assets.

MIDLAND Bank yesterday denied that it had lost £80 million in the crisis at Bra's largest shipyard, CCN. A spokesman said that this sum represented the full amount of a syndicated loan of which Midland is the agent. Interest has not been paid on the loan since last July, but the spokesman said that the loan is covered by a full guarantee from the Brazilian national shipping authority.

Dalgety

Interim Results - the six months to December 31st 1984

- Sales increased to £2,033 million
- Profits increased to £33.2 million
- Earnings per share increased to 25.1p

"The Board remains confident of a good year for the Group."

Dalgety Plc, 19 Hanover Square, London W1R 9DA.

US bet for William Hill

By our Financial Staff

William Hill, the betting shop chain owned by Sears Holdings, is in a race to be the first to launch the US Off-Track Betting Corporation which has been put up for sale by the New York State government.

The UK bookies face competition from the new breed of Thoroughbred Breeders Corporation, owners of two US race courses and a thoroughbred

breeding business in the US and Europe. Backing William Hill's case is former Republican Mayor of New York Mr John Lindsay who has been taken on as the company's spokesman in negotiations with the State government. International Thoroughbred Breeders have guaranteed New York \$50 million a year revenue and a profits percentage if OTB is sold to them.

A snappy, one word title free from trade union or environmentally damaging overtones, dynamic yet redolent of the countryside, was roughly the requirement.

But Mr Newman failed until yesterday to realise the true extent of farmers' conservatism. Speaker after speaker recalled that the name NFU had been good enough for their fathers, and debated or not, had served the industry for more than 70 years. One Lincolnshire farmer reached how a group of local men had founded the union one wet afternoon in August 1904 in a field near Grantham.

By Rosemary Collins, Agriculture Correspondent

Changing the name of the National Farmers' Union was not the answer to the industry's public relations problem, farmers decided yesterday. They rejected a proposal put by Yorkshire delegates to the union's annual meeting and supported by Lancashire, the chairman of the Kent Farmers, and the union's new £25,000-a-year public relations chief, Warren Newman—that connections of trade unionism in the present name were unhelpful in winning public sympathy.

Surveys carried out for the NFU have suggested that it is more closely associated in the mind of the urban electorate with the TUC than with the CBI, although the farmers are the biggest employers' organisation in Britain. Mr Newman, until recently public relations chief of Labour-controlled Southwark borough

council, has pinpointed this misunderstanding as one of many obstacles to overcome. He had lined up the company which advises British Leyland on the use of new models, to produce a shortlist of new names for the NFU, had yesterday's vote zone the other way.

The cost of tackling Britain's surplus food output had risen from £83.6 million in 1975 to a record estimated £1,306 million this year, officials said.

Buying, storing and disposing of surplus cereals would cost the country £357 million this year: beef £322 million; dairy produce £233 million; oilseeds £54 million; sugar £63 million; processed products £83 million.

The Country Landowners' Association yesterday appealed to the Chancellor to exempt from capital gains tax on the proceeds of any land they sell to repay bank borrowing.

Farmers dig in for tradition

By Rosemary Collins, Agriculture Correspondent

Changing the name of the National Farmers' Union was not the answer to the industry's public relations problem, farmers decided yesterday. They rejected a proposal put by Yorkshire delegates to the union's annual meeting and supported by Lancashire, the chairman of the Kent Farmers, and the union's new £25,000-a-year public relations chief, Warren Newman—that connections of trade unionism in the present name were unhelpful in winning public sympathy.

Surveys carried out for the NFU have suggested that it is more closely associated in the mind of the urban electorate with the TUC than with the CBI, although the farmers are the biggest employers' organisation in Britain. Mr Newman, until recently public relations chief of Labour-controlled Southwark borough

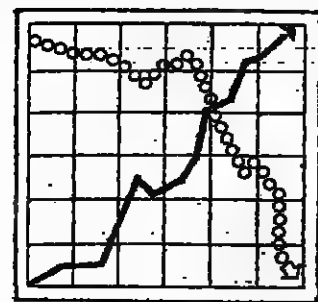
council, has pinpointed this misunderstanding as one of many obstacles to overcome. He had lined up the company which advises British Leyland on the use of new models, to produce a shortlist of new names for the NFU, had yesterday's vote zone the other way.

The cost of tackling Britain's surplus food output had risen from £83.6 million in 1975 to a record estimated £1,306 million this year, officials said.

Buying, storing and disposing of surplus cereals would cost the country £357 million this year: beef £322 million; dairy produce £233 million; oilseeds £54 million; sugar £63 million; processed products £83 million.

The Country Landowners' Association yesterday appealed to the Chancellor to exempt from capital gains tax on the proceeds of any land they sell to repay bank borrowing.

Thatcherism may work in the house, but not for Britain



ECONOMICS

Christopher Huhne

PUT TO ONE side the Prime Minister's current difficulties as a politician with 12 good jurors, and look instead at her status as the most influential economist in the realm.

In the 10 years since she was elevated to the Conservative leadership, Mrs Thatcher has succeeded in refashioning economic policy to a large extent in her own image. If Thatcherism is anything, it is above all a series of economic doctrines and beliefs about the value of individual freedom and responsibility, and the corresponding denigration of a role for the state.

She has the advantage over her Chancellor that she has been at the apex of economic decision making for nearly five years, rather than two. She is First Lord of the Treasury, and an assiduous attendee at every Cabinet committee on economic policy.

A lot of her influence, though, has been through setting a tone for debate within and outside government. There is no doubt that her views have struck a chord with public opinion.

Who, after the winter of discontent in 1978-9, could seriously doubt that the old style of centralised incomes policy had broken down, probably irreparably? Who could doubt, given Britain's relative decline over a century, that managers and unions needed to face tough decisions?

Whatever her detractors say, there is much that is important and right in that message, even if the results of the policies which flowed

from Mrs Thatcher's gut feelings were less clearly beneficial. The inflation rate rose from 10.3 per cent at the time of the 1979 election to 21.9 per cent a year later essentially because the government made the mistake of nearly doubling VAT and conceding pace-setting pay rises in the public sector. The decline since then has largely been the accidental result of falling world commodity prices and an appreciating exchange rate.

For the longer term, though, there is perhaps a clear gain from the trauma of the deepest recession since 1920-21. It appears from work by John Muellbauer that we have at least regained the productivity level of the late 1970s. The 1973 oil shock, no more, but no less either — and an achievement after the sluggish change of the seventies. Working practices in de-industrialising Britain have been shaken up.

If the recession has had a purgative effect, there is nevertheless a question mark over whether that could or would be sustained if the economy really began to grow and unemployment fell.

The second and equally important reservation is whether the Prime Minister's gut feelings about economic policy, which were so eminently suitable for provoking a recession, will ever allow us to enjoy a boom.

Without faster growth and falling unemployment, Thatcherism is wide open to the charge that its gains on productivity are worthless, for the ultimate name of the game is an increase in output per person.

The objective is, as Andrew Glyn once wrote, to improve the score rather than to increase the batting average by merely playing the first eight players. Yet her attachment to the household economics of balanced budgets is now the main obstacle to true revival.

True, the government has become decidedly more pragmatic both in its early actions and with its rhetoric. As the table shows, money supply growth has been allowed to expand far faster than initially planned.

Mrs Thatcher herself, after a summer of quoting

hardline Swiss economists at the Bank of England, began to bend by the beginning of 1981. When her mentor of the Opposition years, Sir Keith Joseph, argued for the closure of British Leyland, against his department's own brief, the Prime Minister sided reluctantly with a hard-headed Chancellor who pointed to a cost to public borrowing through lost taxes and higher benefits of around £3 billion.

By September, Sir Keith was working his theories on school children rather than industry — arguably safer pastures in the short term, at least. But the Prime Minister still believes, contrary to any known school of economists including the Friedmanites, that she is right to talk about "the principles of financial management of a nation as if they were like those of a family budget."

Some say I preach merely the homilies of housekeeping or the parables of the parLOUR. But I do not repent. Those parables would have saved many a Chancellor from failure and many a country from crisis.

The analogy itself is imperfect, for not all heads of household would, as Mrs Thatcher once did, marvel at a colleague's new car by pointing out that she had made do with the same one for 10 years. Households do, of course, borrow to buy homes, cars and furniture.

They expect to provide them with tangible benefits for a substantial period of time. The crucial distinction, though, between a household and a government is merely size. A household's change in behaviour will not change the rest of the world. If it cuts its outgoings, it will save itself all the money it cuts.

If a government cuts its outgoings, it will save only a fraction because of the indirect effects of, say, fewer civil servants on income tax, on VAT, and on unemployment benefits.

The same applies if the state raises taxes, as Mrs Thatcher has done. Tight government budgets mean lower spending, depressed growth, and higher unemployment.

Despite its protestations to the contrary, Thatcherism is in a way merely the Mr

Half way to pragmatism

The Medium Term Financial Strategy: projections and outcomes
Money supply: sterling M3

	1979-80	1980-1	1981-2	1982-3	1983-4	1984-5
June 1979	7-11					
March 1980	7-11	6-10	5-8	4-8		
March 1981		6-10	5-8	4-8		
March 1982			8-12	7-11	6-10	
March 1983				7-11	6-10	
March 1984					6-10	
Outturn	11.2	19.4	12.8	11.2	10.1	—

Hyde of the post-war settlement's Keynesian Dr Jekyll. Whereas Dr Jekyll sought to cure Britain's problems by refashioning demand, Mr Hyde seeks to cure them by deflating it.

In reality, the problems of long term relative decline lie almost wholly on the supply side — not defined in the American way as excessive taxes but in the genuine sense of a poorly educated and trained workforce and management. Yet here too, Thatcherism's paces to individual effort is blind. The technological universities like Aston, Bradford and Salford have been cut.

Mrs Thatcher's nineteenth century market liberalism also precludes the government from following the logic of some of its own arguments, particularly about the labour market. Anything that smacks even tangentially of the dreaded incomes policies of the seventies is ruled out.

I have referred to Mrs Thatcher's gut feelings, because it is far from clear that she has any deep understanding of economics, whatever her undoubted influence. Mr Peter Jay's recent interview with her in "A Week in Politics" was extraordinarily instructive on this point. Mr Jay, who knows his onions, asked her whether she believed we had yet reached the "natural rate" of unemployment at which monetarist economists believe that inflation stops or ceases to accelerate.

The significance of this question is twofold. First, the concept of the natural rate underlies Mrs Thatcher's entire case against spending our way back into jobs, when she says the money would go into price increases rather than output. Secondly,

if she believed that we were now above the "natural rate," it might be possible to stimulate the economy even in her own terms as inflation would continue to come down. If not, it would have been interesting to know how she proposed to lower the "natural rate."

The remarkable response from the Prime Minister, delivered in such a way under repeated questioning that no one could be in any serious doubt of her ignorance, was that "it's not a doctrine to which I've subscribed. It's one which I think actually came in with Milton Friedman. I used to read about it, I used to look about it (sic) and not adopt it. It's a theory to which I've never subscribed. At the moment in spite of three and quarter million unemployed, we have a current account surplus — we've had a current account surplus for five years in a row."

The current account, of course, has nothing to do with the natural rate concept one way or the other. The Prime Minister was bluffing her way in economics.

I'm not arguing that all Prime Ministers should be economists, or even that they should be particularly well-versed in the economic arguments, though it clearly helps with chase like Mr Jay about. What is objectionable is that Mrs Thatcher's ignorance goes hand in hand with the utter conviction that she is right, and that everybody else is wrong.

The arrogant dismissal of any other policy is, I think, someone who has so clearly failed to grasp the intellectual basis of her own. TINA is a paper tiger which has long ago outlived its usefulness. Is there really no alternative now?

The disaster waiting to happen as dollar soars



INVESTMENT

Robin Stoddart

ALTHOUGH the main object of taxation is to raise revenue for the government — the alternatives of either borrowing or printing money being of limited acceptability — the way in which it is levied reflects policy in both social and economic matters. These platitudes are becoming less platitudinous as the return to red-blooded capitalism continues.

The doctrine or cavalier unwillingness to raise taxes in the affluent United States — and the urge to lower them in countries devoid of these ideas after abandoning interventionist programmes — are making the world a little more dangerous each day economically, never mind the nuclear aspect. The giddy rise in the dollar is primarily a function of the rich getting richer and showing a rational anxiety to stay that way. Excessive funds and the life blood of poor countries are ebbing away at the same time.

Inequality in the debtor countries and the disposition of many of their regimes to print money allows an outflow into the dollar even while living standards fall for most of the populace. Simultaneously, the international banks are naturally limiting their lending to such areas to the minimum level that keeps their own balance-sheet books boiling without too much pressure building up.

The time when a large southern hemisphere debtor jumps off the treadmill can hardly be delayed much longer if the dollar continues to soar, and for internal financial reasons, interest rates on dollar loans turn up again. The Federal Reserve chairman, Mr Paul Volcker, has warned that disaster is pending if the US budget

deficit is not dealt with more promptly.

Although other countries and currencies, if not their banks, would feel the pinch more acutely than the US and its most important institutions, the spectre of the capitalist nightmare, a self-feeding slump could materialise again quite quickly after 30 years of Keynesian exorcism.

Since the last \$5 billion or so of the recent near-record \$19 billion government loan-raising exercise has proved a little difficult to move, with after-market investors unwilling to take up 30-year commitments in volatile market conditions, the Federal Reserve is unlikely to choose this month to tighten its credit policy. If the Federal Funds rate were to rise much above 9 per cent again, both the President's sunny smile and business confidence might fade as the dollar rose inexorably.

The publication of the US monetary numbers is likely to show that expansion is still on course, given some smoothing-out of the statistics. Economic growth has been maintained and inflation has not yet begun to rear up again. Some winter latitude is desirable anyway, particularly as all stocks are replenished.

For the Chancellor, and monetary authorities in other industrial countries for whom the US trade deficit is their surplus, there must now be every case for trying to grin and bear the fall in exchange rates. Concerned interventions will only be effective if it is led by the US itself. The European economies are sounder externally than they are internally now that the cost of energy has levelled off.

Domestic measures that would boost consumption are hardly an option, however, when the international financial situation is so unstable. Everybody except the US, it appears, must pursue tight monetary and fiscal policies. That is why any commitment to cut taxes is even more questionable than it was when unemployment was rising at its fastest in tandem with attempts to slash government spending.

The rise in consumer spending in Britain, along with the leap in private sector wealth, has gone about as far as it can for the time being. North Sea oil financed it, but the surplus should have resulted in public sector improvements and invest-

ments in more durable amenities, as in the richer oil-producing countries. Now there must be increased internal investment.

When this dawn on the Thatcher government it will first have to cancel the Trident nuclear submarine project and then start raising more tax from those most able to pay. High consumers, big mortgage borrowers, operators of other perks, and funds providing pensioners with incomes well above the average wage are the obvious sources.

One result of the falling pound and its potential impact on inflation is the abandonment of plans for a wide extension of VAT, which would be the quickest way of raising living costs. The boost to inflation from higher petrol prices will be hard enough to stomach. Tax relief on investment in small and risky companies, particularly through the business expansion scheme, was well worth trying, and as long as borrowing costs remain high must be worth retaining. However, 80 per cent income tax relief on property investment, however dressed up, is hardly justifiable. A much higher contribution from corporation tax is to be expected after the reflow of profit, though the reduction in capital investment incentives may have to be slowed down or reversed.

Although aims at reducing the public sector borrowing requirement have failed about nine times out of ten, the outlook on that score should be brighter even if the horizon is short. Net oil and fuel revenues will rise for a while longer, even if the coal situation improves only slowly. The limitation of tax reductions to those from whom collection is nearly as costly as the amount brought in, is the obvious policy. Higher maintenance spending paid for through increased tax would lower unemployment.

Until the construction industry is given a boost it is difficult to see which section of the equity market can remain on high ground. Exporters have had a good run, but the upturn in overseas sales in recent months has been strongest in electrical equipment and textiles, and yet there has been disappointing news in these areas lately. Caution is both necessary and rewarding for investors while interest rates remain high.

APPOINTMENTS

Software Development

DESIGN CONCEPTS, METHODS & CONTROLS

£30,000 neg. + car — Thames Valley

British companies have some of the most inventive software designers in the world, but often find it difficult to manage and support their work of all well. Our client, a 500 strong systems house, is no exception, but is determined to put things right. They have established a new central "production control" function, to develop and introduce effective disciplines and standards for specifications, design processes, methodologies and programming tools. Productivity measurement and control systems, rigorous documentation, change control, test and quality standards must be built in.

They seek two experienced and senior executives with an in-depth record of success in the development of major applications systems in a leading systems house, manufacturer, or large user, to take key roles in this new function. They do not want narrow specialists, or even good systems designers or programmers, but broadly experienced, practical, pragmatic individuals who can perceive how their contribution will affect performance and profitability. They need people who are interested in the methodology and control of large development projects, who take pride in thinking through better ways of doing things and who succeed in influencing their colleagues to become more effective.

If you think you can contribute, please contact Tim Linnell with details of your age, qualifications, experience and present earnings quoting ref G/896 or telephone him on 0602-411236 for a chat. No details will be released to our client without your permission.

CB-Linnell Limited

7 College Street, Nottingham.
MANAGEMENT SELECTION CONSULTANTS
NOTTINGHAM · LONDON

ASSISTANT CIVIC CENTRE MANAGER

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A CHALLENGING JOB?

If the answer is YES and you have all-round experience in the organisation and co-ordination of a large office complex, and considerable knowledge of typing systems and word processing systems, then we would like to hear from YOU.

Salary PO to £11,916-£12,900 pa inclusive. Flexitime is worked. Fringe benefits may include up to £800 legal fees incurred in house purchase, 75% removal expenses or a lodging allowance in approved cases.

Application form for the above post closing Ref LA/21/387X from the Personnel Division, Civic Centre, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB8 3UW. Tel Uxbridge 50589 (24-hour answering service available). Closing date: 28th February, 1985.

Hillingdon

AREA MANAGER

We require a person experienced in the field of Pressure & Temperature Measurement Instrumentation. The Territory covering North Wales, Greater Manchester and Northern England.

Applications with c.v. to Mr M. Buckley, Field Sales Manager, Sydney Smith Dennis Ltd., Crossgate Drive, Queens Drive Industrial Estate, NOTTINGHAM NG2 1LQ.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD CLARENCE LABORATORY

Materials Preparation Group

A post is available immediately for a post-doctoral Research Assistant to work on the preparation, purification and crystal growth of materials for solid state research. Preferred candidates will have had experience of preparative techniques, laboratory safety and growth of single crystals from melts.

An appointment will be made on the Research 1A scale of £7,500-£12,150 p.a. with membership of U20 at a starting point dependent on the candidate's age and experience.

The post is supported by a rolling grant from the Science and Engineering Research Council until 31 July 1986. The Materials Preparation Group has been funded since 1968.

Applicants should include a c.v. and the names of two referees, should be sent as soon as possible to Dr. G. Barton, Clarendon Laboratory, Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PF, from whom further information can be obtained.

THE ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTS OFFICER

The Royal National Institute for the Deaf is a charitable organisation which should interest a young qualified or part-qualified person with experience in management accounting, offering scope for initiative and the opportunity to contribute towards the development of the Institute's financial and management systems. The successful candidate will also be required to introduce and supervise computerised accounting systems.

Starting salary within range £10,021 - £13,516 according to experience - £11,500 p.a. London weighting. Contributory pension scheme. For further details and application forms please write to: Administrative Secretary, RNID, 185 Goswell Street, London EC1A 3AH. Closing date: 28th March, 1985.

FINANCIAL CONTROLLER

£14,000 p.a. For Housing Association (Richmond, Surrey)

A senior member of a small team providing low cost home ownership, using public and private finance. Working alongside staff of the main Association in general management, housing, and a challenging and interesting new appointment to suit an experienced accountant who is faced with a change in career, or someone newly qualified.

Application form and further details — Ring Mrs Green, 01-878 7568 between 9 a.m. — 5 p.m.

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH requires an INFORMATION OFFICER

to run FOE Trust's Information Service, prepare materials on a wide range of environmental issues, and supply information on its work both outside the organisation and within. Applicants should be knowledgeable about the environment, well-organised, able to write well and communicate easily, and have some experience of press and media work.

Salary: £7,200 plus increments.

Apply by February 28th with detailed c.v. and supporting letter of application to: JONATHAN PORTER, FOE, 377 CITY ROAD, LONDON EC1Y 1NA.

SECURICOR

Increased profits earnings and dividends

Pre-tax profits of Securicor Group in the year ended 28th September 1984 rose by 11.4% to £12.6m, and those of Security Services by 13.3% to £10.1m. Earnings per share have risen to 11.3p in both companies, fully justifying the proposed dividend increase on the enhanced capital, as forecast at the time of the rights issue.

Our UK parcels and freight services again made solid progress and the continuing development of our international air services resulted in major turnover growth. Our alarms division again made a substantial contribution.

It has been another year of increased profits overseas,

highlighted by the results in the Far East, Africa, France and Germany.

Since the end of the financial year, the cellular radio network, Cellnet, which we operate jointly with British Telecom, was successfully opened in London and Birmingham.

The trading pattern in the early part of the current year has been generally buoyant, reflecting the basic soundness of our underlying business and of our development strategy. This, added to the financial strength derived from recent funding, encourages my belief in our ability to maintain creditable progress.

Peter Smith, Chairman

SECURICOR GROUP plc SECURITY SERVICES plc

Results for the year ended September 28th 1984

	1984 £000	1983 £000	1984 £000	1983 £000
Turnover				
UK	248,669	236,739	212,147	200,380
Overseas	35,454	30,791	35,454	30,791
	284,143	267,530	247,601	231,171
Profit before tax				
Industrial security and parcels service — UK	6,669	5,729	6,669	5,729
— Overseas	2,365	2,142	2,365	2,142
Finance, investments and insurance	2,486	2,438	1,081	1,074
Property, hotels and vehicle division	1,297	1,212	—	—
	12,837	11,522	10,135	8,945
Tax	5,630	4,900	4,788	3,988
Profit after tax	7,207	6,622	5,347	4,957
Due to outside shareholders	2,632	2,442	—	—
	4,575	4,180	5,347	4,957
Extraordinary charge for deferred tax	1,675	—	3,300	—
	2,900	4,180	2,047	4,957
Earnings per share	11.3p	10.3p	11.3p	10.5p
Final Ordinary dividend (proposed)	1.10p	1.0p	1.98p	1.8p
Interim Ordinary dividend (paid)	0.49p	0.44p	1p	0.9p

Securicor Group PLC owns 50.7 per cent of Security Services PLC. Both companies have full listings on the Stock Exchange.

Security Services' principal activities are carried out in the UK and internationally and include the carrying and care of cash and valuables, security guards and patrols, parcels and document delivery services, air courier delivery services and the Pony Express messenger services. Security Services also has subsidiaries in electronic surveillance, alarm equipment, communications and office cleaning.

Securicor Group's principal subsidiaries (other than Security Services) operate in hotels, travel, Ford dealerships, vehicle body-building, finance, investment and insurance.

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts will be available early in March from the Company Secretary, Vigilant House, 24 Gillingham Street, London SW1V 1HZ.



United makes Yellow see red

By Maggie Brown
ALL IS NOT entirely sweet and light down at the airy Basildon headquarters of the Yellow Advertiser Newspaper Group, one of Britain's largest and dynamic freshsheet publishers.

For to the unconcealed horror of the chairman-funder, Mr Ian Fletcher, he now finds that 30 per cent of his company is owned by United Newspapers, the bastion in his eyes of all that is worst in the rival paid-for press.

"I regard United as conservative reactionaries, an utterly dismal UK publisher, with a dreadful reputation. I cannot conceive what input they think they could make to us, and we have no intention of giving them any advice either."

Things started to come unstuck last August when Mr Fletcher's sleeping partner sold his 30 per cent stake in YA to Link House, who published the wonderfully profitable Exchange & Mart weekly. Mr Fletcher, who has built up the £18 million turnover company from scratch, though it was in safe hands, welcomed Link's managing director to the board, and assumed that Link was too expensive to be bought up.

But he was wrong. For in December, Link was taken over by the profit-hungry United. It was the penultimate step for the ambitious UN chairman, Mr David Stevens, who is now believed to be preparing for an even larger deal to divide up Fleet Holdings into the Daily Express newspaper and Morgan Crampin magazine company.

Mr Fletcher retaliated. Three weeks ago he bought the 30,000 circulation London & Local Advertiser from Haymarket, a paid-for advertising weekly which has a broadly similar appeal to the 270,000 copies a week Exchange & Mart. He plans to merge it with YA's Motor Mart and hints that the new move to set up in direct competition would not have been carried out if UN hadn't moved in.

His opposition to United seems to have firmly set in 1982, when the company's deputy chairman, Mr Gordon

Linacre, successfully threatened to take UN out of the Regional Newspaper Advertising Board if it went ahead and allowed the free in United is probably the largest provincial newspaper publisher in Britain.

Mr Linacre, who confirms the story, says that as the new chairman of UN's Link subsidiary, he has no plans to sell the YA shareholding, perhaps the only happy ending available.

"We have only just taken Link over, we need to look at what we have," he pointed out that United now had 17 freshsheet titles in the North, although none overlap with YA's 22 South-eastern editions.

"We wouldn't have thought we were the unacceptable face of British newspaper publishing," he said. "I'm doing a 'great job', but admits to never having met Mr Fletcher, or visited his head office."

Word has it that the United board is split on what to do with its YA shareholding. Mr Stevens is known to dislike minority shareholdings, unless they offer takeover scope. Since Mr Fletcher owns 51 per cent of YA, which he hoped to float perhaps in 1985, then a takeover looks out of the question.

Meanwhile it seems that YA is determinedly plotting an independent course. "They don't deserve to benefit from our success," was Mr Fletcher's parting shot.

COMPANY BRIEFING

Crest on an upward track

Crest Nicholson overcame the slump in sportground construction that wiped out the profits of the En-tout-ens subsidiary last year, thanks to the buoyant housing market in the south-east. The industrial holdings are expected to make a worthwhile contribution this year and property development plans promise to keep the results on an upward track.

Pre-tax profit rose by 21 per cent to £8.5 million, from £7 million in the previous year ending on October 31. The increase in turnover was also rapid, to £90.8 million, from £72.3 million. Some of the shortfall in local authority spending was made up by the BVC acquisition from BSR and a full year of the Greenwood soldering equipment business. Nevertheless, property development accounted for 57 per cent of turnover and nearly all of the profit.

En-tout-ens was responsible for the £1.2 million dive in commercial and industrial profit to £900,000, before central costs, which was the worst figure for many a year. At home, operations have been cut back sharply, but the artificial turf purchase in the United States provided a boost for progress there. Heat engines for swimming pools were in demand in both countries and most of the other industrial operations performed quite well, along with the Crofton opticians' supplies subsidiary.

The DD Lamson pneumatic conveyor subsidiary maintained its strong performance and has won some big export orders. There is some overlap with the P/C cleaning equipment, though apart from the sale the latter has made no contribution to profit yet.

Borrowing was sharply higher at £18 million, excluding



LORD Aldington (right), the departing chairman of Westland, the helicopter maker, tried to calm shareholders' worries over the firm's long-term future when he addressed his last annual meeting yesterday. He told shareholders in London that some recent reports about the company's future were inaccurate, though he conceded that others were correct.

He was responding to reports that Westland faces a serious crisis in the late 1980s unless the Ministry of Defence gives the company orders worth around £500 million for new Westland 30 helicopters. There is intense competition from Aerospatiale of France and Sikorsky of America, but without the order the company faces the prospect of laying off hundreds of workers.

Lord Aldington said Westland needed to know about the order to plan helicopter production properly. But the mood of crisis has been created largely by Westland, which has reportedly been indulging in intense Whitehall lobbying for the contract.

On the stock market yesterday Lord Aldington's attempts at reassuring his shareholders helped the shares climb 3p to 115p. But they still moved only 9p above the year's low of 106p and well below the peak of 139p.

Birmid has responded by arguing that it will continue to stress the superiority of the cylinder mower over the hover, but that, as the leading manufacturer of lawn mowers, it should offer the best of each type of mower.

But Birmid is making maximum capital out of the Birmid decision. Their U-turn is a compliment to our success in building the market for air-cushion lawnmowers and represents a long overdue victory for British commonsense," Mr Evans said.

Flymo has sold five million of its mowers since the machines came on to the market 21 years ago, and claims 40 per cent of the UK market. Birmid claims that Flymo's market share is over 50 per cent. Both manufacturers are looking for an upturn in the UK mower market this year. Last year's sales were down by 15 per cent to 1.1 million units, largely because of poor weather.

Securicor progress

News that Securicor's Cellular radio system was in tune with expectations, coupled with better financial performance, was good for a 2p rise in the group's shares to 269p yesterday.

Mr Peter Smith says that over 60 per cent of the UK should be covered by the Cellular system, developed with British Telecom, by the end of the year. It opened successfully in London on January 9, coverage of Birmingham started on January 23, and arrangements are well in hand to meet the government's requirement that the service should cover 90 per cent of the UK by 1989.

Mr Smith says that interest has been intense and even before the system was opened the group had sold more than £5 million worth of its Go Phones to other retailers.

The group has ended the year to September 28 with an 11.4 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £12.8 million, while

the separately-quoted Security Services Group (a 50.7 per cent subsidiary) raised its profits by 13.3 per cent to £10.1 million. The Securicor dividend is up from 1p to 1.1p and Security Services from 1.5p to 1.95p, as forecast at the time of the recent rights issue.

CD BRAMALL is having more luck now with its attempts to take over Manor Motors, the Manchester-based car distributor, than it had in September. Then talks were broken off but now Manor says that talks which are expected to lead to a recommended offer for Manor cars are on. The current market price of 12.5p values the group at £2.1 million, against £3.47 million at the 20p per value.

BOC soars on dollar

BOC's dollar earnings left the rest standing in the first quarter of the year to October 31, though the strong dollar is a handicap in most respects. The rise of nearly half in pre-tax profit for the period was from a low base compared with the second half of last year, but estimates of the likely outcome for the year were revised upwards.

Turnover of the international gases and medical equipment group was £263 million for the quarter, an increase of 24 per cent on the corresponding period when steel output in most countries was still flat. The American share of the total has moved well above half and the British business below a fifth of the total.

Pre-tax profit soared to £38 million, from £25.8 million, including the £5.6 million gain on the Oxford Instruments sale in the corresponding period.

Edited by Tony May

Prices brighter despite fresh pressure on pound

THE MARKETS

Stock markets presented a much brighter picture yesterday as the pound found some friends in early trading and BOC Group produced a good set of first-quarter profits. Sentiment was also stimulated by a takeover bid for Foster Bros from Ward White, which had been well signposted for some time.

Although sterling came under pressure as the day wore on, prices held up quite well in both gilt and industrial. Government stocks closed with gains to three eighths, just below initial rises of over half-a-point.

Leading shares rallied between 2p and 5p, with BOC Group outstanding at 306p, up 14p, after the 47 per cent increase in first-quarter profits. Some electricals tried to cover, but there were still many casualties among the recent hit favourites. Following Tuesday's unwelcome £168 million cash call, STC fell 8p to 192p, some 4p below the rights price, after taking dividends of 10p and 1.5p.

The continuing spell of arctic weather conditions prompted fresh demand for oils which registered frequent gains of 5p to 10p. North Sea explorers were particularly buoyant on talk of a new find.

Takeover speculation was given a fillip when Ward White announced the expected bid for Foster Bros. Foster advanced 52p to 306p above the 252p bid for the company. While announced the expected bid for Foster Bros. Foster advanced 52p to 306p above the 252p bid for the company.

Elsewhere on the speculative front, Brook Street climbed 17p to 118p on suggestions that the company was up for sale. In tobacco, Imperial Group hardened a penny to 216p ahead of today's results, where analysts are looking for pre-tax profits up from £188 million to around £215 million. Most do not expect any early developments on the possible sale of the Howard Johnson hotel chain.

Stores, foods and breweries made a mixed showing, but builders were supported. Some properties reflected favourable sentiment, but newspapers succumbed to profit-taking. Textiles attracted occasional speculative interest. Banks and insurance ended little changed on balance. The falling commodity price unsettled the metal market. Gold improved 25 cents to \$150.

Crest Nicholson came in with year's profits ahead by 21.5 per cent up 7p to 93p. Pilkington Brothers, after recent broker's profits, underperformed, armed 7p to 315p. Wiggins Group, where Mr Jim Raper's Millbury is said to be planning a bid, rose 3p to 40p. Brammer met profit-taking, down 10p to 316p. TI Group once again benefited from bid rumours after press articles ahead 5p to 244p. An optimistic statement at Westland's annual meeting led to a 1p rise to 113p. Recent comment boosted Spencer Clark Metal

Industries 5p to 46p.

Crystalline Holdings saw some recovery from recent weakness occasioned by worries over the UK electronics industry, up 10p to 190p. Plessey, with figures due next week, put on 6p to 166p. But the continuing concern about high technology stocks in the light of fierce competition in the UK computer industry saw a 20p drop to 270p for Logica and a 6p fall to 65p for Microvitec. Profit hopes boosted Amstrad 6p to 74p.

Espley Trust, where company doctor Mr Ronnie Aitken is attempting to nurse the company back to profitability, suspended its shares at 15p pending an announcement. Valor armed 9p to 196p after a broker's visit on Tuesday. Lex Group, which has substantial electronics interests, slipped back 15p to 263p. Jaguar saw further profit-taking, back 6p to 335p, as did Avana, down 21p to 600p.

Securicor Group's 11 per cent profit rise disappointed, 5p off to 249p. Banks, which issued a section of the Harrisons and Crosfield bid, slipped 10p to 350p. Profit-taking clipped Associated News 20p to 795p. Booker McConnell came back 10p to 252p, after a Corporate Finance 2p to 205p, both awaiting news on Dea's bid for Booker.

Sellencourt went ahead 1p to 211p on hopes that Jennifer Abo may be spearheading a bid. Takeover speculation boosted Sunair 3p to 68p. Wolstenholme Rink's acquisition on Tuesday of a colour process outfit led to a 12p rise to 278p.

In a firm all sector Shell rose 10p to 765p and BP 9p to 683p. Speculative demand lifted Aitken Humm 15p to 166p and Britannia Arrow 5p to 104p. On Tuesday announced sharply higher profits at the half-way stage, Arncott's 2p to 160p. Electrical Group lost 6p to 200p on profit-taking after announcing year's profits up 18 per cent. Kelland Motor's Ford assembly contract for the new rally car on Tuesday gave the shares another 2p rise to 48p.

North Sea exploration hopes boosted Saxon Oil 35p to 425p. South West Resources 6p to 48p and North Sea and General Oil Investments 10p to 80p. Rumours of management changes spurred Thackeria 10p to 11p, up 15p. Commat lifted Cocksedge 10p to 58p. Bid talks between Manor National and Bramall saw Manor 11p ahead at 121p and Bramall, the potential bidder, 5p up to 160p. Gold edged up 25p to 18.85. Gold edged up 25p to 18.85. Gold edged up 25p to 18.85.

Main changes: Foster Bros 180p up 52p; STC 192p down 8p; Ward White 218p down 35p.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

British Funds	14th Feb 1985	13th Feb 1985	12th Feb 1985	11th Feb 1985	10th Feb 1985	9th Feb 1985	8th Feb 1985	7th Feb 1985	6th Feb 1985	5th Feb 1985	4th Feb 1985	3rd Feb 1985	2nd Feb 1985	1st Feb 1985	31st Jan 1985	30th Jan 1985	29th Jan 1985	28th Jan 1985	27th Jan 1985	26th Jan 1985	25th Jan 1985	24th Jan 1985	23rd Jan 1985	22nd Jan 1985	21st Jan 1985	20th Jan 1985	19th Jan 1985	18th Jan 1985	17th Jan 1985	16th Jan 1985	15th Jan 1985	14th Jan 1985	13th Jan 1985	12th Jan 1985	11th Jan 1985	10th Jan 1985	9th Jan 1985	8th Jan 1985	7th Jan 1985	6th Jan 1985	5th Jan 1985	4th Jan 1985	3rd Jan 1985	2nd Jan 1985	1st Jan 1985	31st Dec 1984	30th Dec 1984	29th Dec 1984	28th Dec 1984	27th Dec 1984	26th Dec 1984	25th Dec 1984	24th Dec 1984	23rd Dec 1984	22nd Dec 1984	21st Dec 1984	20th Dec 1984	19th Dec 1984	18th Dec 1984	17th Dec 1984	16th Dec 1984	15th Dec 1984	14th Dec 1984	13th Dec 1984	12th Dec 1984	11th Dec 1984	10th Dec 1984	9th Dec 1984	8th Dec 1984	7th Dec 1984	6th Dec 1984	5th Dec 1984	4th Dec 1984	3rd Dec 1984	2nd Dec 1984	1st Dec 1984	31st Nov 1984	30th Nov 1984	29th Nov 1984	28th Nov 1984	27th Nov 1984	26th Nov 1984	25th Nov 1984	24th Nov 1984	23rd Nov 1984	22nd Nov 1984	21st Nov 1984	20th Nov 1984	19th Nov 1984	18th Nov 1984	17th Nov 1984	16th Nov 1984	15th Nov 1984	14th Nov 1984	13th Nov 1984	12th Nov 1984	11th Nov 1984	10th Nov 1984	9th Nov 1984	8th Nov 1984	7th Nov 1984	6th Nov 1984	5th Nov 1984	4th Nov 1984	3rd Nov 1984	2nd Nov 1984	1st Nov 1984	31st Oct 1984	30th Oct 1984	29th Oct 1984	28th Oct 1984	27th Oct 1984	26th Oct 1984	25th Oct 1984	24th Oct 1984	23rd Oct 1984	22nd Oct 1984	21st Oct 1984	20th Oct 1984	19th Oct 1984	18th Oct 1984	17th Oct 1984	16th Oct 1984	15th Oct 1984	14th Oct 1984	13th Oct 1984	12th Oct 1984	11th Oct 1984	10th Oct 1984	9th Oct 1984	8th Oct 1984	7th Oct 1984	6th Oct 1984	5th Oct 1984	4th Oct 1984	3rd Oct 1984	2nd Oct 1984	1st Oct 1984	31st Sep 1984	30th Sep 1984	29th Sep 1984	28th Sep 1984	27th Sep 1984	26th Sep 1984	25th Sep 1984	24th Sep 1984	23rd Sep 1984	22nd Sep 1984	21st Sep 1984	20th Sep 1984	19th Sep 1984	18th Sep 1984	17th Sep 1984	16th Sep 1984	15th Sep 1984	14th Sep 1984	13th Sep 1984	12th Sep 1984	11th Sep 1984	10th Sep 1984	9th Sep 1984	8th Sep 1984	7th Sep 1984	6th Sep 1984	5th Sep 1984	4th Sep 1984	3rd Sep 1984	2nd Sep 1984	1st Sep 1984	31st Aug 1984	30th Aug 1984	29th Aug 1984	28th Aug 1984	27th Aug 1984	26th Aug 1984	25th Aug 1984	24th Aug 1984	23rd Aug 1984	22nd Aug 1984	21st Aug 1984	20th Aug 1984	19th Aug 1984	18th Aug 1984	17th Aug 1984	16th Aug 1984	15th Aug 1984	14th Aug 1984	13th Aug 1984	12th Aug 1984	11th Aug 1984	10th Aug 1984	9th Aug 1984	8th Aug 1984	7th Aug 1984	6th Aug 1984	5th Aug 1984	4th Aug 1984	3rd Aug 1984	2nd Aug 1984	1st Aug 1984	31st Jul 1984	30th Jul 1984	29th Jul 1984	28th Jul 1984	27th Jul 1984	26th Jul 1984	25th Jul 1984	24th Jul 1984	23rd Jul 1984	22nd Jul 1984	21st Jul 1984	20th Jul 1984	19th Jul 1984	18th Jul 1984	17th Jul 1984	16th Jul 1984	15th Jul 1984	14th Jul 1984	13th Jul 1984	12th Jul 1984	11th Jul 1984	10th Jul 1984	9th Jul 1984	8th Jul 1984	7th Jul 1984	6th Jul 1984	5th Jul 1984	4th Jul 1984	3rd Jul 1984	2nd Jul 1984	1st Jul 1984	31st Jun 1984	30th Jun 1984	29th Jun 1984	28th Jun 1984	27th Jun 1984	26th Jun 1984	25th Jun 1984	24th Jun 1984	23rd Jun 1984	22nd Jun 1984	21st Jun 1984	20th Jun 1984	19th Jun 1984	18th Jun 1984	17th Jun 1984	16th Jun 1984	15th Jun 1984	14th Jun 1984	13th Jun 1984	12th Jun 1984	11th Jun 1984	10th Jun 1984	9th Jun 1984	8th Jun 1984	7th Jun 1984	6th Jun 1984	5th Jun 1984	4th Jun 1984	3rd Jun 1984	2nd Jun 1984	1st Jun 1984	31st May 1984	30th May 1984	29th May 1984	28th May 1984	27th May 1984	26th May 1984	25th May 1984	24th May 1984	23rd May 1984	22nd May 1984	21st May 1984	20th May 1984	19th May 1984	18th May 1984	17th May 1984	16th May 1984	15th May 1984	14th May 1984	13th May 1984	12th May 1984	11th May 1984	10th May 1984	9th May 1984	8th May 1984	7th May 1984	6th May 1984	5th May 1984	4th May 1984	3rd May 1984	2nd May 1984	1st May 1984	31st Apr 1984	30th Apr 1984	29th Apr 1984	28th Apr 1984	27th Apr 1984	26th Apr 1984	25th Apr 1984	24th Apr 1984	23rd Apr 1984	22nd Apr 1984	21st Apr 1984	20th Apr 1984	19th Apr 1984	18th Apr 1984	17th Apr 1984	16th Apr 1984	15th Apr 1984	14th Apr 1984	13th Apr 1984	12th Apr 1984	11th Apr 1984	10th Apr 1984	9th Apr 1984	8th Apr 1984	7th Apr 1984	6th Apr 1984	5th Apr 1984	4th Apr 1984	3rd Apr 1984	2nd Apr 1984	1st Apr 1984	31st Mar 1984	30th Mar 1984	29th Mar 1984	28th Mar 1984	27th Mar 1984	26th Mar 1984	25th Mar 1984	24th Mar 1984	23rd Mar 1984	22nd Mar 1984	21st Mar 1984	20th Mar 1984	19th Mar 1984	18th Mar 1984	17th Mar 1984	16th Mar 1984	15th Mar 1984	14th Mar 1984	13th Mar 1984	12th Mar 1984	11th Mar 1984	10th Mar 1984	9th Mar 1984	8th Mar 1984	7th Mar 1984	6th Mar 1984	5th Mar 1984	4th Mar 1984	3rd Mar 1984	2nd Mar 1984	1st Mar 1984	31st Feb 1984	30th Feb 1984	29th Feb 1984	28th Feb 1984	27th Feb 1984	26th Feb 1984	25th Feb 1984	24th Feb 1984	23rd Feb 1984	22nd Feb 1984	21st Feb 1984	20th Feb 1984	19th Feb 1984	18th Feb 1984	17th Feb 1984	16th Feb 1984	15th Feb 1984	14th Feb 1984	13th Feb 1984	12th Feb 1984	11th Feb 1984	10th Feb 1984	9th Feb 1984	8th Feb 1984	7th Feb 1984	6th Feb 1984	5th Feb 1984	4th Feb 1984	3rd Feb 1984	2nd Feb 1984	1st Feb 1984	31st Jan 1984	30th Jan 1984	29th Jan 1984	28th Jan 1984	27th Jan 1984	26th Jan 1984	25th Jan 1984	24th Jan 1984	23rd Jan 1984	22nd Jan 1984	21st Jan 1984	20th Jan 1984	19th Jan 1984	18th Jan 1984	17th Jan 1984	16th Jan 1984	15th Jan 1984	14th Jan 1984	13th Jan 1984	12th Jan 1984	11th Jan 1984	10th Jan 1984	9th Jan 1984	8th Jan 1984	7th Jan 1984	6th Jan 1984	5th Jan 1984	4th Jan 1984	3rd Jan 1984	2nd Jan 1984	1st Jan 1984	31st Dec 1983	30th Dec 1983	29th Dec 1983	28th Dec 1983	27th Dec 1983	26th Dec 1983	25th Dec 1983	24th Dec 1983	23rd Dec 1983	22nd Dec 1983	21st Dec 1983	20th Dec 1983	19th Dec 1983	18th Dec 1983	17th Dec 1983	16th Dec 1983	15th Dec 1983	14th Dec 1983	13th Dec 1983	12th Dec 1983	11th Dec 1983	10th Dec 1983	9th Dec 1983	8th Dec 1983	7th Dec 1983	6th Dec 1983	5th Dec 1983	4th Dec 1983	3rd Dec 1983	2nd Dec 1983	1st Dec 1983	31st Nov 1983	30th Nov 1983	29th Nov 1983	28th Nov 1983	27th Nov 1983	26th Nov 1983	25th Nov 1983	24th Nov 1983	23rd Nov 1983	22nd Nov 1983	21st Nov 1983	20th Nov 1983	19th Nov 1983	18th Nov 1983	17th Nov 1983	16th Nov 1983	15th Nov 1983	14th Nov 1983	13th Nov 1983	12th Nov 1983	11th Nov 1983	10th Nov 1983	9th Nov 1983	8th Nov 1983	7th Nov 1983	6th Nov 1983	5th Nov 1983	4th Nov 1983	3rd Nov 1983	2nd Nov 1983	1st Nov 1983	31st Oct 1983	30th Oct 1983	29th Oct 1983	28th Oct 1983	27th Oct 1983	26th Oct 1983	25th Oct 1983	24th Oct 1983	23rd Oct 1983	22nd Oct 1983	21st Oct 1983	20th Oct 1983	19th Oct 1983	18th Oct 1983	17th Oct 1983	16th Oct 1983	15th Oct 1983	14th Oct 1983	13th Oct 1983	12th Oct 1983	11th Oct 1983	10th Oct 1983	9th Oct 1983	8th Oct 1983	7th Oct 1983	6th Oct 1983	5th Oct 1983	4th Oct 1983	3rd Oct 1983	2nd Oct 1983	1st Oct 1983	31st Sep 1983	30th Sep 1983	29th Sep 1983	28th Sep 1983	27th Sep 1983	26th Sep 1983	25th Sep 1983	24th Sep 1983	23rd Sep 1983	22nd Sep 1983	21st Sep 1983	20th Sep 1983	19th Sep 1983	18th Sep 1983	17th Sep 1983	16th Sep 1983	15th Sep 1983	14th Sep 1983	13th Sep 1983	12th Sep 1983	11th Sep 1983	10th Sep 1983	9th Sep 1983	8th Sep 1983	7th Sep 1983	6th Sep 1983	5th Sep 1983	4th Sep 1983	3rd Sep 1983	2nd Sep 1983	1st Sep 1983	31st Aug 1983	30th Aug 1983	29th Aug 1983	28th Aug 1983	27th Aug 1983	26th Aug 1983	25th Aug 1983	24th Aug 1983	23rd Aug 1983	22nd Aug 1983	21st Aug 1983	20th Aug 1983	19th Aug 1983	18th Aug 1983	17th Aug 1983	16th Aug 1983	15th Aug 1983	14th Aug 1983	13th Aug 1983	12th Aug 1983	11th Aug 1983	10th Aug 1983	9th Aug 1983	8th Aug 1983	7th Aug 1983	6th Aug 1983	5th Aug 1983	4th Aug 1983	3rd Aug 1983	2nd Aug 1983	1st Aug 1983	31st Jul 1983	30th Jul 1983	29th Jul 1983	28th Jul 1983	27th Jul 1983	26th Jul 1983	25th Jul 1983	24th Jul 1983	23rd Jul 1983	22nd Jul 1983	21st Jul 1983	20th Jul 1983	19th Jul 1983	18th Jul 1983	17th Jul 1983	16th Jul 1983	15th Jul 1983	14th Jul 1983	13th Jul 1983	12th Jul 1983	11th Jul 1983	10th Jul 1983	9th Jul 1983	8th Jul 1983	7th Jul 1983	6th Jul 1983	5th Jul 1983	4th Jul 1983	3rd Jul 1983	2nd Jul 1983	1st Jul 1983	31st Jun 1983	30th Jun 1983	29th Jun 1983	28th Jun 1983	27th Jun 1983	26th Jun 1983	25th Jun 1983	24th Jun 1983	23rd Jun 1983	22nd Jun 1983	21st Jun 1983	20th Jun 1983	19th Jun 1983	18th Jun 1983	17th Jun 1983	16th Jun 1983	15th Jun 1983	14th Jun 1983	13th Jun 1983	12th Jun 1983	11th Jun 1983	10th Jun 1983	9th Jun 1983	8th Jun 1983	7th Jun 1983	6th Jun 1983	5th Jun 1983	4th Jun 1983	3rd Jun 1983	2nd Jun 1983	1st Jun 1983	31st May 1983	30th May 1983	29th May 1983	28th May 1983	27th May 1983	26th May 1983	25th May 1983	24th May 1983	23rd May 1983	22nd May 1983	21st May 1983	20th May 1983	19th May 1983	18th May 1983	17th May 1983	16th May 1983	15th May 1983	14th May 1983	13th May 1983	12th May 1983	11th May 1983	10th May 1983	9th May 1983	8th May 1983	7th May 1983	6th May 1983	5th May 1983	4th May 1983	3rd May 1983	2nd May 1983	1st May 1983	31st Apr 1983	30th Apr 1983	29th Apr 1983	28th Apr 1983	27th Apr 1983	26th Apr 1983	25th Apr 1983	24th Apr 1983	23rd Apr 1983	22nd Apr 1983	21st Apr 1983	20th Apr 1983	19th Apr 1983	18th Apr 1983	17th Apr 1983	16th Apr 1983	15th Apr 1983	14th Apr 1983	13th Apr 1983	12th Apr 1983	11th Apr 1983	10th Apr 1983	9th Apr 1983	8th Apr 1983	7th Apr 1983	6th Apr 1983	5th Apr 1983	4th Apr 1983	3rd Apr 1983	2nd Apr 1983	1st Apr 1983	31st Mar 1983	30th Mar 1983	29th Mar 1983	28th Mar 1983	27th Mar 1983	26th Mar 1983	25th Mar 1983	24th Mar 1983	23rd Mar 1983	22nd Mar 1983	21st Mar 1983	20th Mar 1983	19th Mar 1983	18th Mar 1983	17th Mar 1983	16th Mar 1983	15th Mar 1983	14th Mar 1983	13th Mar 1983	12th Mar 1983	11th Mar 1983	10th Mar 1983	9th Mar 1983	8th Mar 1983	7th Mar 1983	6th Mar 1983	5th Mar 1983	4th Mar 1983	3rd Mar 1983	2nd Mar 1983	1st Mar 1983	31st Feb 1983	30th Feb 1983	29th Feb 1983	28th Feb 1983	27th Feb 1983	26th Feb 1983	25th Feb 1983	24th Feb 1983	23rd Feb 1983	22nd Feb 1983	21st Feb 1983	20th Feb 1983	19th Feb 1983	18th Feb 1983	17th Feb 1983	16th Feb 1983	15th Feb 1983	14th Feb 1983	13th Feb 1983	12th Feb 1983	11th Feb 1983	10th Feb 1983	9th Feb 1983	8th Feb 1983	7th Feb 1983	6th Feb 1983	5th Feb 1983	4th Feb 1983	3rd Feb 1983	2nd Feb 1983	1st Feb 1983	31st Jan 1983	30th Jan 1983	29th Jan 1983	28th Jan 1983	27th Jan 1983	26th Jan 1983	25th Jan 1983	24th Jan 1983	23rd Jan 1983	22nd Jan 1983	21st Jan 1983	20th Jan 1983	19th Jan 1983	18th Jan 1983	17th Jan 1983	16th Jan 1983	15th Jan 1983	14th Jan 1983	13th Jan 1983	12th Jan 1983	11th Jan 1983	10th Jan 1983	9th Jan 1983	8th Jan 1983	7th Jan 1983	6th Jan 1983	5th Jan 1983	4th Jan 1983	3rd Jan 1983	2nd Jan 1983	1st Jan 1983	31st Dec 1982	30th Dec 1982	29th Dec 1982	28th Dec 1982	27th Dec 1982	26th Dec 1982	25th Dec 1982	24th Dec 1982	23rd Dec 1982	22nd Dec 1982	21st Dec 1982	20th Dec 1982	19th Dec 1982	18th Dec 1982	17th Dec 1982	16th Dec 1982	15th Dec 1982	14th Dec 1982	13th Dec 1982	12th Dec 1982	11th Dec 1982	10th Dec 1982	9th Dec 1982	8th Dec 1982	7th Dec 1982	6th Dec 1982	5th Dec 1982	4th Dec 1982	3rd Dec 1982	2nd Dec 1982	1st Dec 1982	31st Nov 1982	30th Nov 1982	29th Nov 1982	28th Nov 1982	27th Nov 1982	26th Nov 1982	25th Nov 1982	24th Nov 1982	23rd Nov 1982	22nd Nov 1982	21st Nov 1982	20th Nov 1982	19th Nov 1982	18th Nov 1982	17th Nov 1982	16th Nov 1982	15th Nov 1982	14th Nov 1982	13th Nov 1982	12th Nov 1982	11th Nov 1982	10th Nov 1982	9th Nov 1982	8th Nov 1982	7th Nov 1982	6th Nov 1982	5th Nov 1982	4th Nov 1982	3rd Nov 1982	2nd Nov 1982	1st Nov 1982	31st Oct 1982	30th Oct 1982	29th Oct 1982	28th Oct 1982	27th Oct 1982	26th Oct 1982	25th Oct 1982	24th Oct 1982	23rd Oct 1982	22nd Oct 1982	21st Oct 1982	20th Oct 1982	19th Oct 1982	18th Oct 1982	17th Oct 1982	16th Oct 1982	15th Oct 1982	14th Oct 1982	13th Oct 1982	12th Oct 1982	11th Oct 1982	10th Oct 1982	9th Oct 1982	8th Oct 1982	7th Oct 1982	6th Oct 1982	5th Oct 1982	4th Oct 1982	3rd Oct 1982	2nd Oct 1982	1st Oct 1982	31st Sep 1982	30th Sep 1982	29th Sep 1982	28th Sep 1982	27th Sep 1982	26th Sep 1982	25th Sep 1982	24th Sep 1982	23rd Sep 1982	22nd Sep 1982	21st Sep 1982	20th Sep 1982	19th Sep 1982	18th Sep 1982	17th Sep 1982	16th Sep 1982	15th Sep 1982	14th Sep 1982	13th Sep 1982	12th Sep 1982	11th Sep
---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	----------

Datasolve

computer based training courseware design course = tomorrow's training today =

Are you: * unemployed or about to become so?
* an experienced trainer or teacher?
* 25-35 years old (or close to it)?

If so, this may be the course you are looking for:
The Manpower Services Commission, in association with Datasolve Education (a THORN EMI Company), is presenting an intensive 18 week course on Computer Based Training Courseware Design.

Starting, in Manchester on 18th March, the course will teach you how to create effective self-study training materials for presentation by computer. You will use a variety of systems but need no computer knowledge to start the course.

You will need experience in training or adult teaching and will have developed training materials. Communication skills are also important, as is the ability to look, with an open mind, at training problems.

If you would like to apply, telephone
Datasolve Education, 01-499 7099 Ext. 227,
for an application form and course details.
Closing date for applications
22nd February 1985.

Datasolve

MANAGEMENT TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

The Royal Borough is pleased to be able to offer training to high calibre young people. There are two opportunities, one for an administrator, the other to work in the field of public cleansing management. Both training schemes will be based in the Engineering and Works Services directorate, located near Earls Court.

For the administrator, training will be given in a variety of areas, and will be linked to day-release studies towards the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators. A degree in public administration would be advantageous.

For the cleansing management trainee, the programme will comprise a combination of valuable work-based experience and day-release studies for the Diploma in Solid Waste Management. The work emphasises the importance of amenity and environmental services at a high quality, accomplished through effective management.

Good employment conditions and competitive salaries according to age and qualifications. Both training schemes will start in the summer of 1985.

Please write in, quoting Ref G472T, telling us about yourself, and indicating which scheme you are interested in.

**The Royal Borough of
KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA**

Write to the Personnel Service, The Town Hall, Hornon Street, London W8 7NX. Tel 01-837 5484 ext 655. Closing date for applications: 28th February, 1985.

WE ARE AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

ASSEMBLY/SERVICE TECHNICIAN

Required to assemble, test, calibrate Mass Flow Controllers. Training period of three to four months in California. Electronics background essential. Minimum qualification NCEA Electronics Diploma.

R + D RESEARCHERS

To develop and improve Mass Flow Control devices. Essential are a fair-weather problem solver, solid academic background and research ability. Good post graduate qualification essential in Science or Engineering. US training six to nine months.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER

To develop instrument mechanical packaging with solid device purchasing ability from mechanical piecemeal suppliers. Five to ten years experience required. US training provided if necessary. Relocation allowance available.

All positions Dublin: travel in field required from time to time of Assembly R + D personnel.

Good remuneration and fringe benefits. Good travel allowances paid on field work.

Full typewritten resumes to: G. J. Byrne

UNIT INSTRUMENTS
18 Argyle Road
Dublin 4
Telex 92280

***** TRAINEE PHOTOGRAPHER/ MAKE-UP ARTIST/ RECEPTIONIST *****

Intelligent, friendly personality required as trainee photographer/make-up artist/receptionist for small friendly studio in Stockwell SW8.

Would suit person interested in modelling, fashion and pop music.

We will train you for a six month period after which your salary will be £100 + pw. During training, your salary will be £50 per week.

Please contact: 01-627 2053 for more information about this exciting, demanding position:

South Bank Studios,
24 Thorne Road, London SW8.

***** WANTED NOW!! O and M ANALYSTS *****

One year plus experience in O and M Analysts in South East England and the London area. Phone or CV to:

PRIME-BUSINESS SYSTEMS
22 Adderley Road, Harrow Weald, Middlesex HA3 7HS
Telephone: 01-427 6396

***** WHO DARES WINS *****

Investment broking isn't easy and we sincerely doubt you'll become a millionaire overnight. However, as a professional and established company we will comprehensively train you to earn in excess of £12,000 in your first year. If you are presentable, ambitious and prepared to work extremely hard for the rewards you desire, we offer an unrivalled career and commission structure and consider enthusiasm to be the best form of experience. Age 21-35.

Telephone Mark James on 01-631 98447, 4 lines.

***** COMPUTER STAFF *****

ANALYST/PROGRAMMER
F.C.I. (Birmingham) is looking for experienced computer staff for its Birmingham office. Tel: 01-212 1215.

***** GENERAL *****

COOKS, WAITERS and Waitresses
required for The Restaurant in
Birmingham. Excellent pay and
conditions. Tel: 01-212 1215.

THE ITCU CURRICULUM PROJECT

require a.s.a.p. two dynamic people to complete the team of six. They will be required to assist in the writing, editing, and evaluation of course materials intended for use with ITC trainees, and will be expected to help in the day-to-day administration of the project, which will involve 175 ITCs.

The project involves electronic networking of all ITCs, using Viewdata, and will use this medium to facilitate the sharing of training materials between ITCs, and the constant updating of the curriculum model.

An interest and experience in the following areas will be an advantage:

*Viewdata and Communications
the Electronic Office
activity oriented learning*

A fast typing speed is also desirable.

Candidates should be prepared to travel within the UK as part of the job, and there may be some opportunity to travel elsewhere in the EEC.

The contract would be for one year initially, renewable for up to three years which is the life of the project.

The salary for both jobs will be in the range £9,000 to £10,000, according to age and experience.

Applications in writing and including a full c.v. with a supporting statement to:

**Oleh Liber
ITCU
189 Freston Road, London W10 6TH**

COUNCIL SOLICITORS UNIT

Computer Liaison Officer

S.O.2/P.O.1 £10,404-£11,562 p.a.

Central Units provide a wide range of services for the Council, and this new appointment will carry responsibility for the introduction, development and implementation of potential Computer applications within the Units, working as part of the Central Units Liaison Group.

The successful applicant will also be involved in close liaison with the Bolton/Bury Computer Unit and other Council Departments, as well as representing the Central Units on the New Technology User Group. This is a challenging post, requiring a high degree of Computer skill, knowledge of hardware/software and the ability to apply them in a working environment. Keenness to involve others in their use and the personality to communicate effectively at all levels are particularly important.

Further details can be obtained from Mr. D. Collier (Ext. 244). Application forms which are available from the Personnel Officer, Town Hall, Bolton BL1 1RU. (Tel: 22311 Ext. 587 & 6106) are returnable by 1st March 1985.

Trade Union membership is a condition of service.

BOLTON METROPOLITAN BOROUGH
An Equal Opportunity Employer

Survey Analysis Assistant Survey Unit

Consumers' Association, publishers of Which? magazine, are looking for someone to assist the Survey Analysis section in providing and advising on the analysis of the many surveys undertaken each year. This involves writing and checking computer programs, for our in-house HP3000 computer (mainly using the MENTOR survey analysis package), and helping with the input, analysis and interpretation of data. You will also be expected to carry out the clerical duties of the section. Experience in survey methods, survey analysis or computer usage is preferable but not essential. More important is a logical and numerate mind, accuracy and the ability to work under pressure.

Salary around £5,800 p.a. Benefits include 28 days annual holiday, LV's, pension and free life assurance schemes, interest-free season ticket loan.

Please apply with full c.v. to the Personnel Manager, Consumers' Association, 14 Buckingham Street, London WC2N 6DS.

Which?

CAN YOU MANAGE OTHERS?

Accelerated promotion into supervisory positions are available to people with sales ability and management aspirations. Age 25-60.

For personal interview telephone S. McJannett, 061-832 9644 till 6 p.m.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER (CRAFT)

Rickmansworth

£11,445 p.a. to £12,265 p.a.

The successful candidate, who will report to the Marine Engineer, will be responsible for preparing new designs, drawings, specifications and cost appraisals for new craft to be operated by the Board's Engineering Department. Freight Division, Leisure Division and other department required and will undertake similar work related to modifications to existing craft. He/she will be responsible for liaising with user departments and with the Board's Repair Yards or outside contractors during new construction and modification projects through to craft commissioning and delivery to the user.

Experience in the design department of a shipbuilder or shipowner is required, together with an interest in the use of micro-computer techniques as an aid to craft design. The successful candidate should be a Chartered Engineer with a degree in Naval Architecture or Marine Engineering. He/she should have a sound commercial background with regard to the supervision of craft construction, modification and repair.

The benefits package is attractive and includes a contributory pension scheme (transfer facilities available). Please write for an application form to Personnel Manager (South), British Waterways Board, Willow Grange, Church Road, Watford WD1 9QA, quoting reference number 88/121.

Closing date: February 28, 1985

**British
Waterways
Board**

**London
Business
School**

COMPUTER CENTRE USER SUPPORT ADVISOR /PROGRAMMER

Starting Salary: £7836-£9684

The School, a post-graduate institution associated with the University of London, currently operates two Hewlett-Packard 3000 mini-computers and a large number of Hewlett-Packard 150 microcomputers.

Applications are invited for the post of User Support Advisor/Programmer whose duties will include assisting and advising postgraduates, PhD students and Faculty in the following areas:

- Statistical software (Minitab, SPSS, BMDP)
- Languages (FORTRAN and BASIC)
- Business Software (LOTUS 123, data base packages, etc.)

A knowledge of statistical applications is essential. Written applications, with curriculum vitae, by Thursday 28th February, to:-

Manager of Computer Services, London Business School, Regent's Park, Sussex Place, London NW1 4SA.

Manager Statistics Applications

£16,000 + performance bonus + car

SIA is the UK market leader in the provision of statistical services to both public and private sectors of industry. We are now seeking a new manager who can direct the expansion of these services.

Reporting to the Head of Marketing, you will have complete responsibility for the performance of the Statistics Business Centre and defining strategy for the future development of the business. You will direct your own sales consultants, lead major projects, organise client support and manage the acquisition or development of new products.

Your professional background should demonstrate familiarity with computer-based statistical methods, including the SPSS, SAS and SIR products. A specialised knowledge gained through working with Government departments or the pharmaceutical industry will be an advantage.

An attractive remuneration package is offered, including a company car and manager's bonus measured against Business Centre performance. Other benefits include profit sharing and company pension schemes.

Applications with full CV should be addressed to:

The Head of Marketing

Sia

COMPUTER SERVICES

Elbury Gate, 23 Lower Balgrave Street, London, SW1W 0NW
Tel. 01-739 4544

* MARKETING MANAGER - COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

LOCATION - BIRMINGHAM Very realistic remuneration package A.A.E.

To market Opening Learning packages for training in Computer Technology to educational and commercial establishments as part of government supported MSC Open Tech programme.

Also responsible for support advertising and production of promotional material.

Applicants should be educated to degree level and preferably have experience in the Computing IT field.

* PL1 AND ASSEMBLER PROGRAMMERS

LOCATION - LONDON Circa £13,000 A.A.E.

Preferably IBM environment urgently required for Banking Insurance and financial software house vacancies minimum 2 years experience.

* RPG II PROGRAMMERS

LOCATION - LONDON Circa £13,000 A.A.E.

Urgently required for financial software houses preferably from an IBM environment.

Send a comprehensive C.V. or telephone for an application form (all applications will be treated in the strictest confidence).

COMPUTER CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL

24-38 STEPHENSON WAY, LONDON NW1 2HD.

Telephone 01-387 3550/288 2312.

Licensed by the Department of Employment, London SE8 5SE.

Birmingham M15 5G3, Bristol SW8 6G3.

Lincolnshire College of Art

Applications are invited for

THE NEW HIGHER NATIONAL

DIPLOMA IN

RESTORATION CRAFTS

(Submitted to BTEC for validation)

The course, commencing September 1985, offers unique opportunity for suitably qualified persons (appropriate Diploma or other experience) with working interest in Museums, the Antiques trade or restoration Architecture to study—

CERAMIC RESTORATION,
BOOKBINDING, LEATHER,
SURFACE DECORATION, GILDING,
WOODCRAFTS.

For information, write or phone: THE PRINCIPAL,
LINCOLNSHIRE COLLEGE OF ART,
LINCOLN ROAD, LINCOLN LN2 1NP.
Telephone: 0522 23558

CHALLENGE AND OPPORTUNITY

My client is a rapidly growing company leasing high-technology equipment. They operate in 16 countries and 80% of their revenue is generated outside the UK. They now want to appoint a

COMPANY SECRETARY

The successful candidate will have

- ... An LLB or equivalent qualification
- ... At least 5 years experience as Secretary to a publicly quoted company.
- ... An in depth knowledge of UK contract law and ideally some experience of this in European countries.
- ... Knowledge of Capital Equipment Insurance

In return my client will offer:

- ... A salary between £18-20,000 pa
- ... A full range of benefit programmes
- ... A company car.
- ... The opportunity for overseas travel
- ... The chance of career growth

An equity participation plan is in operation. If you have the qualifications and want to work in this exciting environment, send your C.V. to me in complete confidence.

RICHARD GIDMAN

Consultant to Management, PO Box 73,
Near Henley-on-Thames, Oxon RT9 6LP

SOLICITOR

Required

The Royal Liver Friendly Society requires an experienced Solicitor to assist in the setting up and management of a new Legal Department based at its Head Office in Liverpool.

Initially the work to be carried out will be concerned with conveyancing, all aspects of property legislation and Industrial Relations Law. Some knowledge of Friendly Society law would be an advantage.

Salary up to £18,000 per annum, plus fringe benefits which include participation in Staff Bonus, assisted mortgage facilities at preferential rate of interest, BUPA membership.

The Royal Liver Friendly Society was founded in 1850. Its business is the sale of life assurance, mainly through a "home service" organisation extending throughout the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland.

The Funds of the Society exceed £400m it has approximately 3,000 employees and over 100 District Offices.

Please reply with full curriculum vitae to The Secretary, Royal Liver Friendly Society, Royal Liver Building, Liverpool L3 1HT.

ROYAL LIVER

Computer Development Officer Education Department

Grade PO1B £11,259-£12,243 pa
plus £907 London Weighting and supplements

Required at Chesterfield House, 9 Park Lane, Wembley. This is a new post which has been established to investigate, develop and maintain all aspects of computerisation within the administrative service of the Department including possible links between the service and other Council Departments, Schools, Colleges and other Units.

Computerisation in the Education Department is very much in its infancy and the initial role of the Development Officer will be to plan and prepare feasibility studies of potential areas of computer applications and to facilitate their efficient introduction as the necessary equipment and resources become available.

We are looking for a self-motivated person capable of communicating at all levels and with experience in the development of a new computer system.

Application forms and job description from the Personnel Division, Room 1, Brent Town Hall Annex, Kings Drive, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 9BP, returnable by 8th March, 1985. Tel 01-903 0371 (24-hour Answerphone service). Reference No E/824 must be quoted.

London Borough of

BRENT

Brent is an Equal
Opportunity Employer
Job seekers welcome

PORTSMOUTH & SOUTH EAST HAMPSHIRE HEALTH AUTHORITY

HEALTH EDUCATION OFFICER

Scale 4 £7,737-£9,431

We are looking for an enthusiastic person to join a team of people working within Health Education, who will initially be required to work with NHS staff and be involved in general training.

There will be opportunity to develop an area of interest and carry out small scale research projects on related subjects. Candidates will be expected to have a background in Health Service Education, Social Services or a relevant degree. Informal visits are welcomed and can be arranged by telephoning Mrs C. Hay, District Health Education Officer on Havant 482154.

For application form and job description please write to the Personnel Department, Community Health Services, Fifth Floor, Civic Offices, Guildhall Square, Portsmouth PO1 2AP.

ADMINISTRATION MANAGER

We are a fast-expanding business machine distributor group, based in Central London, and need an experienced Manager to join at Director level.

Responsibilities will include supervising all corporate administration, improving internal systems and assisting liaison between the Directors and Departmental Managers.

The applicant must have at least five years' experience at executive level, be capable of working with and motivating other people, live within a 20 mile radius of London, and be aged between 35-45.

Apply in confidence with CV to:

Miss S. Emmett, "North Haven"
1 High Road, Loughton, Essex

MILK CUP: SEMI-FINAL, FIRST LEG

Patrick Barclay — Sunderland 2, Chelsea 0

West makes Chelsea pay

SOCCER

Chelsea, cruelly mauled by injuries, suffered a potentially decisive defeat in last night's Milk Cup semi-final first leg at Roker Park. They made a spirited fight of it, but saw the tide swing Sunderland's way midway through the second half when West, who had earlier scored from a penalty, shot home the rebound after having another saved.

The weather, being more temperate than in the hard south, had provided a reason-able pitch: bouncy, but flat and yielding enough for most players to wear sturdy boots.

Among the rubber-soled exceptions were Bumstead, making his first appearance for Chelsea since October in place of the suspended Speedie, and Nevin, who created immediate danger with a neat turn past his former clubmate, Walker. But Thomas was unable to force the cross through a crowded penalty area.

After 10 minutes Chelsea suffered a setback when their central defender, McLaughlin, deep in the Sunderland half, fell awkwardly after a collision with West and was stretched off with a dislocated shoulder.

The 19-year-old substitute, Jasper, normally a midfield player, went into defence alongside Patrick, occupying the position he had competently filled during most of the Hillsborough instalment of a momentous quarter-final against Sheffield Wednesday.

Both sides regularly employed hit and hope tactics, using long through balls to turn defenders. There were a few typical scenes from Loftus Road as pairs of players leapt for lost causes, though the atmosphere was unmistakably



WEST: Punished two mistakes by Jasper

Roker, explosive roars from a packed house greeting every advance, however tentative, by the red and white shirts. But there was genuine cause for celebration as the 27th minute saw Sunderland took the lead.

Berry, taking possession around the half way line, played a superb through pass which Hodgson chased to the right of the penalty area. The former Liverpool player collected it, looked up, and although his cross appeared to be mis-hit, Jasper could not resist the temptation to handle it. West left Niedzwiedzki helpless with a bumping drive.

Walker sent a rising drive inches over the bar as Sunderland endeavoured to keep up the pressure, but Chelsea kept the ball away from the goal. The break and Thomas might have done better than shoot across the face of goal after a clever move by Jones, Nevin and Spackman.

The Londoners were forced to regroup further when Lee, having apparently pulled a thigh muscle, limped up to join Dixon at the front. Bumstead moving to right back. Canoville might have added to their problems when he appeared to kick the ball away shortly after being cautioned for a similar offence, but the referee sensibly contented himself with a stern warning.

Creditably, Chelsea kept pushing forward though they were almost caught out when Sunderland ballooned the ball into their area. Jasper missed it, and, fortunately for his side, so did West.

The players continued to turn the match into something of a lottery with their insistence of operating at 100 miles an hour. Leading the brave and lonely campaign for football were Canoville and Nevin. The little Scot almost created an equaliser in the second half with an excellent pass to Dixon, who shot instantly but narrowly wide of the far post.

West collected his second goal after 67 minutes when another penalty — again conceded by Jasper, who hauled him to the ground — was beaten out by Niedzwiedzki to enable him to score from the rebound.

Sunderland: Turner, Venables, Pichers, Bennett, Canoville, Elliot, Hodgson, Barry, West, David, West.

Chelsea: Niedzwiedzki, Lee, J. Jones, Potts, McLaughlin, Canoville, Nevin, Spackman, Dixon, Bumstead, Thomas.

Referee: D. Shaw (Sunderland).

SOCCER IN BRIEF

ENGLAND'S World Cup group three qualifying match with Northern Ireland in Belfast on February 27 will be shown live on BBC1 at 7.25 p.m.

PHIL THOMPSON, former England and Liverpool captain, expects to sign a contract with Sheffield United within the next few days. Thompson is on loan to United, who are unbeaten in four games. He said: "I love it here. Nothing will stop me staying with this club now."

TOTTENHAM are to play Bristol Rovers at Eastville on March 26, in aid of cancer research. Both clubs have lost a player recently from the disease. Peter Southey, a Spurs reserve, died from cancer, and Rovers' winger Mike Barrett became a victim last August.

SOUTHEAST have been given the go-ahead by the FA to play Tottenham's Osvaldo Ardiles in their team for Sunday's friendly with FK Austria. Trevor Brooking will also be in the Southeast line-up.

FULHAM have rearranged their friendly against FK Austria for tonight. Brighton have called off Saturday's friendly against Moscow Dynamo, because of the state of the Goldstone pitch. Dynamo will instead meet Hibernian at Easter Road.

NORWICH CITY have offered a trial to former Liverpool striker David Fairclough, 28, is training with Manchester City having been given a free transfer by Luton.

FRANK KEATING recalls the last time England left Wales out in the cold at Cardiff

Many were called, all were frozen

AT LEAST the omens are good for England if the match is played on Saturday. The last time they beat Wales at Cardiff — incredibly, 22 years ago — the Arctic conditions were even more severe than this week.

The game was in doubt up to the very kick-off — indeed the referee, Mr Kelleher of Ireland, was on the point of calling it off, and the WRU secretary, Bill Clement, was already working out how to refund money for 58,000 when the BBC started its outside broadcast, transmission, with the one-and-only autocrat, Wilf Wooller, down on the pitch to introduce the programme.

By way of illustration, Wilf slapped his microphone on to the playing surface. A nation's ears were assailed by an almighty clang! — and Wilf looked up at the camera to pronounce: "See, it feels perfectly payable to me. Don't know what the fuss is all about."

So they cleared the 15 tons of hay and dozens of coked-red navvies' braziers, and Mr Kelleher whistled to begin. "The pitch was such a mess, it didn't thaw properly till July," recalled Cardiff's groundsman at the time, Albert Francis, yesterday.

The 1963 freeze-up started on the Sunday after Christmas, and lasted till Easter. England had been forced to hold their trial at Torquay. That night the heating went kaput in the resort's hotel; spirits were the only thing for inner combustion, the wine waiters were kept busy — and the selectors came up with seven new caps.

Meanwhile, that same day the Welsh held their trial at Newport. In the evening, as the Big Five debated in an anteroom at Rodney Parade, a gas fire was surrep-



DAI WATKINS: Risked life and limb

ticiously leaking. Two of the selectors were carried out unconscious — but not before they had chosen six new caps.

Two of the Scarlet debutants were the Dai duo — Watkins at fly-half and Hayward at flanker. But they nearly didn't make the match. Hayward had promised to give Watkins a lift to Cardiff on the Saturday morning in his Hillman, as he lived even further up the Western Valley than Watkins, at Blaenau.

Recalls Hayward: "It was so cold up there that the locals were organising sunshine tours to Lapland, and the daftoddis were leaving. Since Watkins was misguidedly enough to play for Newport, it was assumed he wouldn't know the way to Cardiff, and I was delegated to pick him up."

RUGBY UNION

Donald Stewart

Timely tips for Tukalo

Iwan Tukalo, at 23 the youngest member of the Scotland team, will take him the advice of former international skipper Douglas Morgan when he wins his second cap in the match against France at the Parc des Princes on Saturday.

Before making his international debut against Ireland, Tukalo received a letter from Morgan who coached him when he was playing for the Scotland "B" team. "After congratulating me on my selection," said the Seikirk wing, "he went on to say that above all I should go out and enjoy myself."

Tukalo acted on that advice. "Apart from the result, the match was a thoroughly enjoyable experience," he said. "It was certainly a lot faster than I had expected, but that is something every-one notices in their first international."

Another piece of advice helped him to find his feet. "Try to get involved quickly," he was told, and he followed that suggestion to the letter, crossing from the left wing to save a try with a cornering tackle on full-back Hugo MacNeill in the first minute of the match.

"I am looking forward to playing against the French," he said. "My first representative game was against Perpignan and I scored a try for Edinburgh." That was back in 1981 when, as a 30-year-old he was beginning to make a name for himself on the right wing for Royal High before moving to the Borders.

Switching to the left, where he will be playing against France, posed no problem. "I am naturally left-footed and like to carry



IWAN TUKALO: Greater speed, greater concentration

the ball under my left arm. I think that was one of the reasons MacNeill failed to score. He had the ball under his right arm when I hit him."

Tukalo admitted that he thought Scotland had the game won when Peter Dods put over his fourth penalty

goal five minutes from the end, and Trevor England's winning try just afterwards taught him another lesson. "You have to concentrate hard for the entire 80 minutes," he said. "And that, I imagine, will be particularly applicable against the French."

David Frost

Cardiff waits on the weather

The fate of the Wales England game at Cardiff Arms Park on Saturday still hangs in the balance at the moment there is no cause for alarm," the head groundsman, Bill Hardiman, said yesterday. "If the covers were taken off now, the game could be played today."

The terraces have been cleared of ice and snow and the trouble is that further snow is forecast for the next 48 hours. If a heavy fall arrives, it might prove impossible to remove from both the pitch and the terraces. The local police have not allowed the game to take place if the terraces were in a dangerous state.

Ray Williams, the secretary

ENGLAND have cancelled today's proposed afternoon training session in Cardiff. The team will now assemble at their Cardiff hotel early this evening, and expect to train at a Cardiff college tomorrow morning. "But we have to be realistic. It cannot be done if their pitches cannot be used," said Derek Morgan, England's chairman of selectors.

of the Welsh Rugby Union, said yesterday: "Much depends on the next 48 hours, but we will be looking to make a decision early on Friday. We have never had two postponements in a championship season before, so it is time for the praying mats to come out."

Wales have already had their game against France in Paris postponed, as have England's match in Dublin. There will both now be played on March 30, the most likely date for a rearranged Wales-England match would be April 13.

At the moment, the France-Scotland match seems likely to go ahead as planned on Saturday. The Parc des Princes pitch has been covered with 15

tons of straw, and the weather in Paris has been milder than conditions in the southern half of Britain.

The Five Nations Committee are to discuss the possibility of moving the entire championship campaign to a later part of the season in future. The championship is customarily taken place between mid-January and mid-March.

A switch to an eight-week period starting near the end of February would make better weather more likely for both players and spectators. It would also reduce the congestion in the middle of the English and Scottish domestic seasons in particular. England would be able to stage their new inter-regional tournament, and Scotland their inter-district championship, in the New Year instead of December.

Bob Watkins, the secretary of the RFU, talking yesterday about a possible switch, said: "It is not as simple as it sounds. Many things are geared to the championship, and other sporting events have to be considered. It cannot be done at the stroke of a pen, and a tremendous amount of thought will have to be given when the Five Nations Committee discuss the subject."

MOTOR SPORT

Maurice Hamilton

Court blow for Tyrrell

The Tyrrell team received a setback yesterday in their dispute with FISA over international governing body of motor sport. In December Tyrrell won an injunction against the loss of championship points and exclusion from the 1984 World Championship after FISA had found them guilty of technical infringements.

FISA appealed against the reinstatement of Tyrrell's points, and a high court in Paris yesterday upheld that appeal. Since teams which have scored points automatically qualify for subsequent races, Tyrrell have again faced the prospect of meeting full travel costs.

Tyrrell have always objected to the methods used by FISA and, although the sanctions may be in force once more, their case will be given a full hearing in a French civil court. The Austin Rover yesterday announced plans for a major assault on the European Touring Car Championship with a team of three Rover Vitesse. Tom Walkinshaw of Scotland, the 1984 BTCC champion, will lead the team from Jagers to lead a team of drivers including Bryan's Steve Soper, Jeff Allan, Win Percy and Tony Pond, who will bolster the team for the 24-hour races.

Richard Evans at Delray Beach, Florida

Sleepy Noah joins the exodus

TENNIS

Anyone betting on the favourites would have long before the end of this new grand prize event, which has produced an upset with practically every gust of wind across Delray Beach.

By the time the first two quarter-final matches were completed yesterday in the Lipton Players' Championships, all the top seeds had been beaten, leaving Tomas Smid, a 6-3, 6-3, 7-6 winner over a sleepy Yannick Noah, as the senior man in the men's singles.

"How can I play at this time of the morning?" complained Noah, who had been scheduled for an evening match, and then, because of yesterday's gale-force winds, had been switched to a 10am start. "I needed a couple of more hours in bed."

Smid, of course, is ready to play any time and did so with customary efficiency, passing Noah whenever the big Frenchman tried to get to the net, which was not often. Noah is now debating whether to pull out of La Quinta next week, not because of lack of sleep or further damage to his ankle, but because his wife Cecilia is due to give birth to a baby in New York in eight days' time.

Stefan Edberg, the conqueror of top seed Ivan Lendl, fared no better than the man everyone had expected him to meet in the semi-final. The talented American, Scott Davis served brilliantly throughout 6-1, 6-4, 7-5 victory and repeatedly thwarted the Swede's attempts to recover from a hopelessly slow start.

Davis, who looks as if he should have had a part in "The Right Stuff," is a clean-cut fifties figure who, with Edberg and Tim Mayotte, the day's other winner, gives pro tennis a more acceptable image. Mayotte, one of the acknowledged gentlemen of the tour, wasted little time in beating Mike Leach 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

ATHLETICS

New faces for Genoa

Cameron Sharp and Heather Oakes will lead a young and largely inexperienced British team for the indoor international against Italy at Genoa on Saturday. Zola Budd will be leaving the elements at the English women's cross-country championships in Birkenhead while Iken Billy, Todd Bennett and Ade Mafe have all opted to miss the fixture.

Billy, after a disappointing season on the boards at 800 metres, wants to concentrate on his build-up for the summer, so there are eight new faces from the team that gained a fine victory over West Germany at RAF Cusford last weekend.

Oakes, the world's indoor games silver medal winner, is joined by the fast-improving Pippa Baker in the 60 metres.

Chris Moore

Hiltebrand's record

BOBSLEIGH

Hans Hiltebrand, the 1977 world champion, yesterday raised Swiss hopes of preventing Wolfgang Hoppe of East Germany from making a clean sweep of the major two-man titles at this weekend's European championships at St Moritz.

The 40-year-old Swiss was faster than Hoppe, the world and Olympic champion, on both yesterday's practice runs. But afterwards he modestly predicted that Hoppe would still win the gold medal on Sunday.

"The main reason I beat him today was that I was involved in a race-off with the other Swiss drivers," said Hiltebrand, whose best time of 1min 07.46sec was the fastest

so far, over a second inside the track record set by Erich Schary, his Swiss team-mate, in an international event last weekend.

"In the past I would have expected home advantage to count a little in my favour," said Hiltebrand. "But St Moritz is not a very difficult track to drive this season, and I think Hoppe and the Russian, Ekmanis, are going to be hard to beat."

Ekmanis, winner of the bronze medal at last year's winter Olympics in Sarajevo, had the fastest time, 1min 07.76sec, on yesterday's second run, having earlier been the first driver to get inside 1min 07sec at St Moritz.

Ralph Fichter, the 1983 world champion, was the unlucky driver in the Swiss race-off, finishing behind Hiltebrand, Scharer and Silvio Giobellina.

Zurbriggen zips along

SKIING

Swiss skier Pirmin Zurbriggen, who aims to add the World Cup title to his World Championship successes in Italy last week yesterday set the fastest practice time for today's downhill at the Austrian resort of Bad Kleinkirchheim.

The 1984 overall World Cup champion hurtled down the hard-packed 3,250-metre course, which has a drop of 850 metres, in 1min 58.18sec and his Swiss teammates continued where they left off in Bormio, with Karl Alpiher setting the second-

fastest time of 1:58.23 ahead of Peter Mueller.

The stage is set for another duel between Zurbriggen, who scored a devastating downhill victory in Bormio, and the Austrian Helmut Hoeflechner, winner of the last two World Cup events. Hoeflechner, who was fastest in training on Tuesday, but well down the field yesterday, leads the downhill standings with 107 points, 48 ahead of Zurbriggen.

The current overall World Cup leader, Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, is 36 points ahead of Zurbriggen on 215, but will miss this event to concentrate on the slalom and giant slalom races in Kranjska Gora, Yugoslavia tomorrow and Saturday.

RESULTS

Soccer

MILK CUP — Semi-final — First Leg. — Sunderland 2, Chelsea 0.

CARSON LEAGUE — Third Division — Exeter 2, Bristol R. 0. Fourth Division — Exeter 2, Wrexham 0.

Irish (1) 1000 WATER. — Nottm F (1) 1. — Sunderland 2, Chelsea 0.

Irish (1) 1000 WATER. — Nottm F (1) 1. — Sunderland 2, Chelsea 0.

Irish (1) 1000 WATER. — Nottm F (1) 1. — Sunderland 2, Chelsea 0.

Irish (1) 1000 WATER. — Nottm F (1) 1. — Sunderland 2, Chelsea 0.

Irish (1) 1000 WATER. — Nottm F (1) 1. — Sunderland 2, Chelsea 0.

Irish (1) 1000 WATER. — Nottm F (1) 1. — Sunderland 2, Chelsea 0.

Irish (1) 1000 WATER. — Nottm F (1) 1. — Sunderland 2, Chelsea 0.

Irish (1) 1000 WATER. — Nottm F (1) 1. — Sunderland 2, Chelsea 0.

Irish (1) 1000 WATER. — Nottm F (1) 1. — Sunderland 2, Chelsea 0.

Irish (1) 1000 WATER. — Nottm F (1) 1. — Sunderland 2, Chelsea 0.

Irish (1) 1000 WATER. — Nottm F (1) 1. — Sunderland 2, Chelsea 0.

Rugby League

POSTPONED — Six Nations Challenge Cup. — Ireland 12, Scotland 12.

POSTPONED — Six Nations Challenge Cup. — Ireland 12, Scotland 12.

POSTPONED — Six Nations Challenge Cup. — Ireland 12, Scotland 12.

POSTPONED — Six Nations Challenge Cup. — Ireland 12, Scotland 12.

POSTPONED — Six Nations Challenge Cup. — Ireland 12, Scotland 12.

POSTPONED — Six Nations Challenge Cup. — Ireland 12, Scotland 12.

POSTPONED — Six Nations Challenge Cup. — Ireland 12, Scotland 12.

POSTPONED — Six Nations Challenge Cup. — Ireland 12, Scotland 12.

POSTPONED — Six Nations Challenge Cup. — Ireland 12, Scotland 12.

POSTPONED — Six Nations Challenge Cup. — Ireland 12, Scotland 12.

POSTPONED — Six Nations Challenge Cup. — Ireland 12, Scotland 12.

POSTPONED — Six Nations Challenge Cup. — Ireland 12, Scotland 12.

POSTPONED — Six Nations Challenge Cup. — Ireland 12, Scotland 12.

POSTPONED — Six Nations Challenge Cup. — Ireland 12, Scotland 12.

Baseball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

Baseball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

Baseball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston 112.

Baseball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — Dallas 131, Houston

TV soccer: Clubs' cash quandary on live issue

ST VALENTINE'S Day is surely the most appropriate time of the year for League chairmen to be plotting the next step in their long-running love affair with television. Football's relationship with the BBC and ITV is frequently remembered that of the prostitute and her regular clients—not much love, but a persistent determination to extract maximum value from the services rendered. Predictably the game also boasts its fair share of pimps.

When the chairman reject the new year-end deal offered by the TV companies in London today, probably by a overwhelming majority, the stage will be set for another protracted battle of bluff and counter-bluff similar to that played out two years ago. Yet TV will once again ultimately hold the whip hand simply because football needs the huge cash that television needs and which it can no longer survive—at least in its present antiquated form—without the sponsorship and advertising spin-off

that flows from regular TV exposure. Failure to agree a new deal would also bring the League under serious pressure from the Canon company whose initial three-year contract has another 15 months to run. Clearly football threat to put the game on TV would find no favour with Canon whose main concern is the sale of their own products.

If one sets aside the possibility of a divorce, then the argument turns on how little the League is prepared to accept from TV and for how long. The current offer, worth £19.1 million over four years, cuts no ice with either rich or poor clubs despite the favourable if slightly guarded response from many of them a month ago.

The change of heart, which, unusually, unites peasants and aristocrats alike has been caused by their growing fear of a massive escalation in the number of live televised games demanded by the companies. Under the new deal next season would yield a total of 16 League matches plus the semi-finals and the final of the Milk Cup transmitted on Sundays (the

Robert Armstrong focuses on the issues facing League chairmen as they meet to discuss a new deal with the television companies today

Semi-finals might be held on midweek dates). This would swiftly rise to a total of 28 live games by 1988. The first and second Division clubs would receive £40,000 each and the remainder £30,000 each next season, the less fashionable clubs believe with good reason that revenue at the gate would continue to fall sharply as fans opted for the Sunday armchair instead of the terraces on Saturday. Even some First Division clubs such as Coventry and Stoke now fear such a trend.

Television would pay a fixed fee of £15,000 instead of compensation to each club appearing live, with £25,000 each to the Milk Cup semi-finalists. However, these amounts would hardly offset the drop of 10,000 to 15,000 at the gate suffered by major clubs when they appear live, nor would the money benefit those Second, Third

and Fourth Division clubs who are rarely chosen for transmission. The League's TV negotiating committee, led by Sir Arthur South, has attempted to present the new offer in a better light by sending a letter to all chairmen arguing that the true value of the deal is £24 million over four years. The apologists arrive at this figure by including the £33.3 million they expect from advertising revenue. Even so, only a fraction of this amount would go to the lower-division clubs because of their lack of access to TV.

It is naive to say the least for the negotiators to argue that this season alone will bring in £5.6 million from advertising around grounds at ten live games when Liverpool, Tottenham and Manchester United are the chief beneficiaries of the bonanza. For the past six years the great majority of

clubs have received £25,000 a season under the TV contract plus the little extra they can muster under their own steam from local advertisers. There are of course a number of niggling side issues about which many clubs feel aggrieved. The various radio channels together pay only £100,000 for the right to make spot reports and live commentaries—some clubs think a more economic figure would be £1 million. The use of recorded highlights on breakfast time TV and on the Saturday lunchtime previews has also given substance to the idea of repeat fees. The notion of putting football out to tender to the highest bidder has waned largely because the BBC is thought to be in financial difficulties. The League would not relish the prospect of an ITV monopoly with its own inherent dangers for future negotiators. "Would this be in the best interests of the League?" asked secretary Graham Kelly in a recent letter to all the clubs.

The conflict of interest between football and television was perhaps best summed up by the head of ITV sport, John Bromley, when he remarked: "We are not here to allow all 92 clubs to struggle on season after season. There are too many clubs, the season is too long, and people are bored with football."

The TV companies remain interested in football because the ratings show a substantial increase for live transmission. The task for the major clubs is how to get the best price for their product without negotiating a deal that tends to weaken their position. If TV has been getting football on the cheap, then a realistic compromise may be an inflation-adjusted deal for the same number of matches (10).

Television may not care whether the likes of Rochdale or Halifax survive the Eighties, but the League cannot ignore the same set of ruthless priorities. In theory the 44 First and Second Division clubs with one vote each could override the Third and Fourth Divisions who have a block vote of eight.

Though that will not happen today, the powerful elite may have to be reminded of the depressed regions where they recruit many of their top players.

Pearce loses latest round

BOXING

The British Boxing Board of Control, under pressure both from the medical profession and the prospect of expensive legal actions which could drive them into bankruptcy, were yesterday threatened with Mrs. Pearce's performance at the Royal Albert Hall on Tuesday night indicated that a single pugilist has made an immense amount of difference to the fighter and his future. Honeyghan defeated R. W. Smith of St. Ives, a last-minute substitute who, after some brave sorties, retired with a broken right hand at the end of the sixth round.

Smith had done his job of saving the tournament, admittedly enough, but in the previous two rounds a couple of furious bursts of action from Honeyghan suggested that there would be spilled blood and a sore head back in Cambridge. Smith tried to run his campaign on one hand.

Robert Smith had trained occasionally with Honeyghan at the Canning Town gymnasium and there was always that feeling about Tuesday's encounter that he knew the new champion had too much to offer.

It was a performance which must make Honeyghan's next opponent, someone of a little more experience than Smith, worth waiting for.

Tony Shanon, Leicester's European middleweight champion, is likely to meet Buster Drayton of the United States over 10 rounds at Wembley Arena on April 14. The fight, which is being staged on a Sunday evening, will be transmitted live by one of the major American companies, if negotiations are completed with the promoter, Mike Barrett. The useful Drayton made two trips to Britain last year and disposed of British light-middieweight champion, Jimmy Cable in one round, and the middleweight champion, Mark Kaylor, in seven.

PEACE: Still waiting

Third class...to Wembley?

Can York or Millwall go all the way to the FA Cup final? David Lacey examines the Third Division's near-misses and future prospects

IT IS high time a Third Division team reached the FA Cup final. For the moment getting there would suffice. They would not be expected to win the trophy at the first attempt.

These things cannot be rushed. After all, the Third Division has been competing in the FA Cup for only 65 years minus the break for the Second World War.

Nevertheless the reappearance of York City and Millwall in the fifth round comes as a timely reminder that in knockout competitions the possibilities are endless—or at least they should be. So far no side below the Second Division has managed to take that one last step beyond the semi-finals.

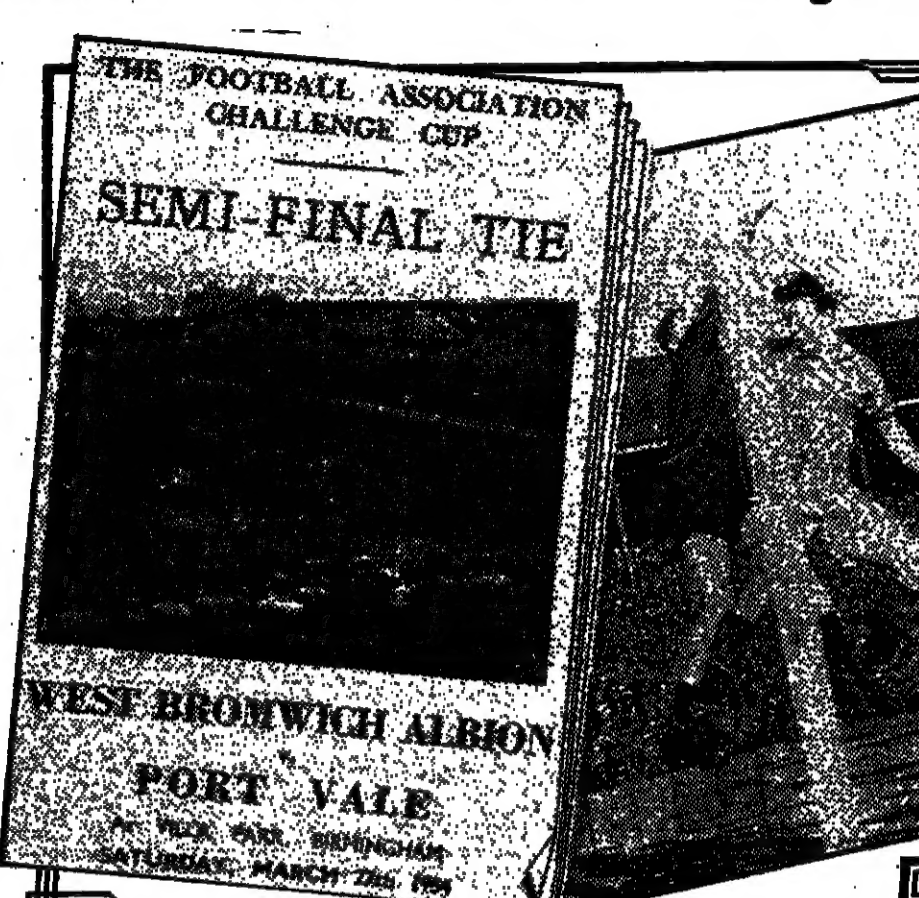
Yet Queen's Park Rangers and Swindon not only made it to Wembley in the League Cup tournaments of 1984-85 and 1985-86, but won the trophy by producing football which on the day proved good for their First Division opponents, West Bromwich Albion and Arsenal.

Moreover, if such arch-rival Third Division clubs as Brighton and Watford can win promotion to the First Division and then finish well in the league, the law of averages favours the Millwalls and the Yorks making an appearance at Wembley.

So far, however, only six teams from the Third Division have ever reached the last four, and only three from the Fourth-Oxford United, Colchester United and Bradford City—have survived the fifth round. Last season Plymouth Argyle, lying low in the Third, met Watford in the Villa Park semi-final.

Their fifth-round victory at West Bromwich, apart from Watford's heady performance, was tactical but Watford's open-headed style of play gave them a chance. Like most of their five Third Division predecessors in FA Cup semi-finals Plymouth performed well enough to win but missed opportunities early in the game and, having fallen behind, lacked that little bit of luck which every successful cup team needs.

Remember the shot from Hodges fired into a crowded penalty area that brushed Reilly's leg and flew less than a yard wide of Watford's goal? With Sherwood stranded by the near post? It is about time that sort of fortune swung the Third Division's way.



WEMBLEY TRAIL Port Vale went close against Albion, and a year later York's inside-right Arthur Bottom (right) helped them reach the semi-final after this win at Notts County

Thirty years ago York, having disposed of Blackpool, Bishop Auckland, Tottenham and Notts County in the third, fourth, fifth and sixth rounds, reached the semi-finals at Hillsborough for a place at Wembley. Bolton gave them the lead, and although Keeble brought the scores level the closing minutes of the game found Newcastle hanging on desperately with two York shots all but bringing them victory. Newcastle won the replay and went on to beat Manchester City in the final.

The season before, 1963-64, Port Vale's superb defence helped them knock out Queens Park Rangers, Cardiff City, Blackpool, the holders, and Leyton Orient without conceding a goal. They too, led in their semi-final but West Bromwich Albion eventually won 2-1. Ronnie Allen, a former Vale player, scoring the winner from the penalty spot—and took the Cup to the Hawthorns.

The way things were going in the mid-Fifties it seemed only a matter of time before a Third Division team appeared in the final and if ever a team were equipped not only to get there but win the prize then they were the Norwich City side of 1958-59.

Naturally there will be the best of the semi-finalists, certainly well capable of defeating Luton at White Hart Lane.

Perseverance, form in football being what it is, Norwich

were not at their best when they came to play their semi-final but for some excellent attacking goalkeeping by Kennon, the attacking qualities of the team would have taken Luton to Wembley there and then. However, Norwich recovered strongly in the second half and deserved the replay that Broom's goal earned them. This they lost 1-0.

Norwich's success and the manner in which it was achieved finally banished the theory that teams from the lower divisions could only kick their way past superior opposition. Cliff Bastin, the outstanding Arsenal outside-left in the thirties, made some bitter comments in his memoirs when he came to deal with their famous FA Cup defeat by Walsall in 1933.

The League Cup triumphs of QPR and Swindon confirmed the view that Third Division football was some way removed from the Bastin image of kick-and-bash. Even so there was a lapse of 17 years between the appearances of Norwich in the last four and Crystal Palace's surge to the semi-finals under Malcolm Allison in the 1975-76 season.

Allison's young Palace team, one member of which, Cannon, is still soldiering on at Selhurst Park—surprised a succession of opponents with the cerebral flair of their football. However, they went out rather tamely to Southampton in the semi-final at Stamford Bridge when a lit-

tle bit of the blood-and-guts approach might have served them better.

By now it should be clear that the barriers to a Third of Fourth Division club reaching Wembley no longer consist wholly of differences in footballing ability. These remain and ought to be apparent when York encounter Liverpool. But the First Division has a physical superiority over the rest which is more marked now than it has ever been.

Additionally, clubs in the lower sections, with their tight budgets and small playing staffs, are more likely to be hit by injuries and suspensions before a big tie—witness the casualties suffered recently by Orient in a Freight Rover Trophy match which weakened their team against Southampton the following Saturday.

Yet the feeling remains that a Third Division side are going to march out of the tunnel for an FA Cup final sooner rather than later.

All very fanciful of course but only slightly more romantic, a notion, surely, than the idea of a Third Division team disposing of two of the top four teams in the First Division, including the current champions, before encountering the previous year's champions and FA Cup winners-to-be in the semi-finals.

That happened in 1937. Millwall were the team and in the fourth round they knocked out Chelsea. Well, they wouldn't they?

Bates the only British survivor

TENNIS

To those intent on pursuing a tennis career it must seem a far cry from the British Satellite tournament in Chesham this week to the International Players Championship in Florida. Certainly the \$3,750 on offer at Bramhall is peanuts compared to the \$250,000 prize fund in Delray Beach.

Yet to Stefan Eriksson, making his first overseas trip, the odd turn of events which saw the top eight seeds miss the quarter-finals at Delray is not without significance: one of the main beneficiaries of this unprecedented slaughter was Jan Gunnarsson, whom Eriksson beat recently to win the Swedish Championship.

Bob Green, an American who played in the Satellite in 1984, proved that the gulf can be bridged by ending the year as No. 40 in the world, and another of last winter's Bramhall competitors, the Israeli Shahar Perkiss, is now in 75th place.

Eriksson and Peter Lundgren are two Swedes who hope that a five-week stint in Britain will further their attempts to establish themselves on a broader international stage. Yesterday both advanced to the semi-finals of the fourth leg at Bramhall.

Eriksson carried rather too much firepower for the British junior champion, Richard Whickel, winning 6-4, 6-0, while Lundgren had even less trouble overcoming the Dutchman Johan Vekemans 6-3, 6-1.

Hopes of an all-British semi-final disappeared when another Dutchman, Menno Oosting, outclassed Jason Goodall 6-2, 6-2, but Jeremy Bates showed commendable determination in recovering to beat the New Zealand left-hander Bruce Destrin 5-7, 6-4, 6-4.

Bates, last year's circuit winner, must reach and win tomorrow's final to match his 1984 performance.

Martina for Eastbourne

MARTINA NAVRATILOVA has dropped her threat to boycott all British events except Wimbledon this summer. The French, Wimbledon and US champion had complained about being hounded by the Press, but has confirmed that she will defend her Eastbourne title in June.

This was made known yesterday when Pilkington Glass announced that they would take over sponsorship of the tournament at an annual cost of £150,000 for the next three years.

Pilkingtons are also planning a number of promotional activities, including a series of regional clinics to be conducted by Jo Durie and her coach Alan Jones, which are designed to benefit grass-roots tennis throughout Britain.

Coney halts collapse

CRICKET

Martin Crowe and Jeremy Coney came to New Zealand's rescue on the fourth day of the third and final Test against Pakistan at Dunedin yesterday, but even their dogged unbeaten stand of 91 for the fifth wicket may not be enough to avoid defeat.

Needless to say, New Zealand were 114 for four at the close, and look hard pressed to preserve their 1-0 series lead on the final day.

But their position represents a marked improvement over the start of their second innings, when Wasim Akram, the teenage medium-fast bowler who took five wickets in the first innings, and Azeem Khan swept aside the finest New Zealand batsmen for 23.

John Wright was caught in the slips off Hafeez, while John Reid, who scored centuries in the two previous Tests, and Geoff Hirst, who had been set to carry a marathon and was the only significant withdrawal.

The other eleven absentees from an original entry of 100, as Derby Creek, Cockle Strand, Door Step, Brave Jack, Royal Norman, Keep A Promise, Howarth Highway, Grandogran and injured Canny Danny.

Wayward Lad, however, is still among the entries for the Greenall Whitley Breweries Handicap Chase which takes place at Haydock 28 days before the National. He was one of the 45 first acceptors, as was Burrough Hill Lad, who is topweight with 12st 4lb, which is 6lb more than he had to give Wayward Lad in the National.

I heard yesterday that Nick Henderson has a hurdler with great potential, namely First Bout, who has not raced over

Troke's turbulent flight

My father is a policeman, and my mother has been flying since 1945. It's a major expense, and it would help if British Airways could give me some sort of support for my trips abroad.

A British Airways spokesman replied: "It is our policy to support events, not individuals." The airline will invest £30,000 in the Masters at the Bournemouth International Centre on October 18-19. The event, part of the 1985 Grand Prix, will be second in status only to next month's A-B-England Championships.

DRACING

Richard Baerlein

The prospect of Sunday racing, which has been a reasonable time since, will give a chance for a complete reorganisation which is sorely needed.

It is time to get away from the unhealthy state of the Racecourse Association, which is forced to conduct its business entirely to satisfy and increase the levy.

A major issue is involved in the fact that the racing industry is being broken up by the shuffling of the cards. It is too late and too late to do anything about it.

The Jockey Club responded by organising a working party, added to which a market research study to test the reaction of the public and other bodies was set in motion.

Although the Jockey Club may not realise it, the working party is loaded against Sunday racing, before it is started.

The Racecourse Owners Association were not asked to send a representative, even after presenting a cast-iron case. Surely such an important body should be involved and it is up to them now to make their

Sunday racing will give chance for reform

therefore, to be made to appeal to the public and times which will cut the customer. We have drafted a long way from that in our present thinking. The betting shop is not going to provide our salvation and therefore cannot continue to be given the great priority which it is blessed today.

Therefore, it occurs to me, that the appropriate time for reform will arrive with the advent of Sunday racing to which the Home Secretary, Leon Brittan, gave some encouragement by an off-the-cuff remark. He told the turf leaders when the question came up in conversation to go on and prepare a study of the possibilities.

The Jockey Club responded by organising a working party, added to which a market research study to test the reaction of the public and other bodies was set in motion.

Although the Jockey Club may not realise it, the working party is loaded against Sunday racing, before it is started.

The Racecourse Owners Association were not asked to send a representative, even after presenting a cast-iron case. Surely such an important body should be involved and it is up to them now to make their

Bleak outlook

● The abandonment of today's meetings at Taunton and Southwell, quickly followed by Sandown Park tomorrow, means that 65 fixtures have been lost this jump season.

There seems to be no immediate end in sight to the necrosis and inspections at Newcastle any. Falkingham this morning look certain to increase the casualty list.

At Newcastle, where the feature on the two-day card is Saturday's Mercedes-Benz Eider Chase, there is a severe frost in the ground. A course spokesman said: "I would be surprised if racing goes ahead on either day. The frost is well set in."

So it looks like another bleak outlook for Saturday at Newcastle, Windsor, Nottingham and Newmarket.

The situation is only slightly better in Ireland. Today's Gowran Park fixture has been postponed until next Tuesday because of frost, but there is a chance of the big Leopardstown meeting on Saturday going ahead.

National-Wayward Lad goes out at the first

As expected, Wayward Lad has departed from the Seagram Grand National entries. Trainer Monica Dickinson pulled the ten-year-old colt out at the first forfeit stage.

The gelding, who won the King George VI Chase at Kempton Park in 1982 and 1983, had been set to carry 12st in the £250,000 Aintree marathon and was the only significant withdrawal.

The other eleven absentees from an original entry of 100, as Derby Creek, Cockle Strand, Door Step, Brave Jack, Royal Norman, Keep A Promise, Howarth Highway, Grandogran and injured Canny Danny.

Wayward Lad, however, is still among the entries for the Greenall Whitley Breweries Handicap Chase which takes place at Haydock 28 days before the National. He was one of the 45 first acceptors, as was Burrough Hill Lad, who is topweight with 12st 4lb, which is 6lb more than he had to give Wayward Lad in the National.

I heard yesterday that Nick Henderson has a hurdler with great potential, namely First Bout, who has not raced over

GUARDIAN PERSONAL

BIRTHS

ALBERTO - To MARINA, a daughter (Mrs. Albert) on February 10.

DEATHS

BURGESS (LILLIAN MAY) - On Feb. 13, 1985, widow of Frank and daughter of John and Mary, passed away at home, aged 82.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ENTRANCE PROCEDURE AT FRESHMAN HEIGHTS SCHOOL

Children who will be eleven or twelve on entry are required to sit the FRESHMAN HEIGHTS SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, held at the school on Saturday, March 9. It is a written examination in English, Mathematics and Science. Details of the examination are available from the school.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

Children who will be eleven or twelve on entry are required to sit the FRESHMAN HEIGHTS SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, held at the school on Saturday, March 9. It is a written examination in English, Mathematics and Science. Details of the examination are available from the school.

13 AND 14-YEAR-OLDS

Children who will be thirteen or fourteen on entry are required to sit the FRESHMAN HEIGHTS SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, held at the school on Saturday, March 9. It is a written examination in English, Mathematics and Science. Details of the examination are available from the school.

SIXTH FORM ENTRY

The school normally requires a minimum of five G.C.E. O Level passes at grade C or better, or their equivalent. Details of the requirements are available from the school.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The school offers a number of scholarships to boys and girls. Details of the scholarships are available from the school.

BURSARIES

The school offers a number of bursaries to boys and girls. Details of the bursaries are available from the school.

ELIGIBILITY FOR SCHOLARSHIPS AND BURSARIES

Any candidate sitting the school's entrance examinations is eligible for an award. The school's awards are made on the basis of the candidate's performance in the examinations.

MUSIC SCHOLARSHIPS

The school offers a number of music scholarships to boys and girls. Details of the scholarships are available from the school.

SAVE ANOTHER LIFE

GIVE TO KIDNEY RESEARCH - National Kidney Research Fund. Help us to find a cure for kidney disease.

FACT

NEARLY 30,000 NEW CASES A YEAR are diagnosed in this country alone. It is **DIABETES**. Join the BDA and send me a donation TODAY.

A TREE IN YOUR NAME

For as little as £1 The Woodland Trust will plant a tree in your name or for a charity of your choice. Details of the scheme are available from the Trust.

LECTURES & MEETINGS

TAI-CHI CHUAN - Tai Chi Chuan Association. Details of the association are available from the association.

BUSINESS TO BUSINESS

Are You Thinking of Starting a Business or Looking for a Franchise? See Small Business Guardian on February 5, 15 and 22.

OWN YOUR BUSINESS

Franchise offers to people with drive and initiative. Details of the offers are available from the offers.

SALES AGENT TRAVELLING

Opportunity to travel and earn money. Details of the opportunity are available from the opportunity.

ACCOMMODATION

Living space for rent. Details of the space are available from the space.

TUITION

WOLLEY HALL, Home Study for GCSE. Details of the study are available from the study.

EPICURE

If you like Indian food, the Curry Club is for you. Details of the club are available from the club.

SHARE A FLAT

Flatshare available. Details of the flat are available from the flat.

QUICK CROSSWORD No. 4,633

Across: 1. Means of progress (5), 2. Row (5), 3. Wild pig (4), 4. Reproduction for purposes (5), 5. Carriages used to be (5), 6. Part of chest (5), 7. Prize (reverse of the fore) (5), 8. Fellow countryman (5), 9. Sings (5), 10. Sings (5), 11. Sings (5), 12. Sings (5), 13. Sings (5), 14. Sings (5), 15. Sings (5), 16. Sings (5), 17. Sings (5), 18. Sings (5), 19. Sings (5), 20. Sings (5), 21. Sings (5), 22. Sings (5), 23. Sings (5), 24. Sings (5), 25. Sings (5), 26. Sings (5), 27. Sings (5), 28. Sings (5), 29. Sings (5), 30. Sings (5), 31. Sings (5), 32. Sings (5), 33. Sings (5), 34. Sings (5), 35. Sings (5), 36. Sings (5), 37. Sings (5), 38. Sings (5), 39. Sings (5), 40. Sings (5), 41. Sings (5), 42. Sings (5), 43. Sings (5), 44. Sings (5), 45. Sings (5), 46. Sings (5), 47. Sings (5), 48. Sings (5), 49. Sings (5), 50. Sings (5), 51. Sings (5), 52. Sings (5), 53. Sings (5), 54. Sings (5), 55. Sings (5), 56. Sings (5), 57. Sings (5), 58. Sings (5), 59. Sings (5), 60. Sings (5), 61. Sings (5), 62. Sings (5), 63. Sings (5), 64. Sings (5), 65. Sings (5), 66. Sings (5), 67. Sings (5), 68. Sings (5), 69. Sings (5), 70. Sings (5), 71. Sings (5), 72. Sings (5), 73. Sings (5), 74. Sings (5), 75. Sings (5), 76. Sings (5), 77. Sings (5), 78. Sings (5), 79. Sings (5), 80. Sings (5), 81. Sings (5), 82. Sings (5), 83. Sings (5), 84. Sings (5), 85. Sings (5), 86. Sings (5), 87. Sings (5), 88. Sings (5), 89. Sings (5), 90. Sings (5), 91. Sings (5), 92. Sings (5), 93. Sings (5), 94. Sings (5), 95. Sings (5), 96. Sings (5), 97. Sings (5), 98. Sings (5), 99. Sings (5), 100. Sings (5), 101. Sings (5), 102. Sings (5), 103. Sings (5), 104. Sings (5), 105. Sings (5), 106. Sings (5), 107. Sings (5), 108. Sings (5), 109. Sings (5), 110. Sings (5), 111. Sings (5), 112. Sings (5), 113. Sings (5), 114. Sings (5), 115. Sings (5), 116. Sings (5), 117. Sings (5), 118. Sings (5), 119. Sings (5), 120. Sings (5), 121. Sings (5), 122. Sings (5), 123. Sings (5), 124. Sings (5), 125. Sings (5), 126. Sings (5), 127. Sings (5), 128. Sings (5), 129. Sings (5), 130. Sings (5), 131. Sings (5), 132. Sings (5), 133. Sings (5), 134. Sings (5), 135. Sings (5), 136. Sings (5), 137. Sings (5), 138. Sings (5), 139. Sings (5), 140. Sings (5), 141. Sings (5), 142. Sings (5), 143. Sings (5), 144. Sings (5), 145. Sings (5), 146. Sings (5), 147. Sings (5), 148. Sings (5), 149. Sings (5), 150. Sings (5), 151. Sings (5), 152. Sings (5), 153. Sings (5), 154. Sings (5), 155. Sings (5), 156. Sings (5), 157. Sings (5), 158. Sings (5), 159. Sings (5), 160. Sings (5), 161. Sings (5), 162. Sings (5), 163. Sings (5), 164. Sings (5), 165. Sings (5), 166. Sings (5), 167. Sings (5), 168. Sings (5), 169. Sings (5), 170. Sings (5), 171. Sings (5), 172. Sings (5), 173. Sings (5), 174. Sings (5), 175. Sings (5), 176. Sings (5), 177. Sings (5), 178. Sings (5), 179. Sings (5), 180. Sings (5), 181. Sings (5), 182. Sings (5), 183. Sings (5), 184. Sings (5), 185. Sings (5), 186. Sings (5), 187. Sings (5), 188. Sings (5), 189. Sings (5), 190. Sings (5), 191. Sings (5), 192. Sings (5), 193. Sings (5), 194. Sings (5), 195. Sings (5), 196. Sings (5), 197. Sings (5), 198. Sings (5), 199. Sings (5), 200. Sings (5), 201. Sings (5), 202. Sings (5), 203. Sings (5), 204. Sings (5), 205. Sings (5), 206. Sings (5), 207. Sings (5), 208. Sings (5), 209. Sings (5), 210. Sings (5), 211. Sings (5), 212. Sings (5), 213. Sings (5), 214. Sings (5), 215. Sings (5), 216. Sings (5), 217. Sings (5), 218. Sings (5), 219. Sings (5), 220. Sings (5), 221. Sings (5), 222. Sings (5), 223. Sings (5), 224. Sings (5), 225. Sings (5), 226. Sings (5), 227. Sings (5), 228. Sings (5), 229. Sings (5), 230. Sings (5), 231. Sings (5), 232. Sings (5), 233. Sings (5), 234. Sings (5), 235. Sings (5), 236. Sings (5), 237. Sings (5), 238. Sings (5), 239. Sings (5), 240. Sings (5), 241. Sings (5), 242. Sings (5), 243. Sings (5), 244. Sings (5), 245. Sings (5), 246. Sings (5), 247. Sings (5), 248. Sings (5), 249. Sings (5), 250. Sings (5), 251. Sings (5), 252. Sings (5), 253. Sings (5), 254. Sings (5), 255. Sings (5), 256. Sings (5), 257. Sings (5), 258. Sings (5), 259. Sings (5), 260. Sings (5), 261. Sings (5), 262. Sings (5), 263. Sings (5), 264. Sings (5), 265. Sings (5), 266. Sings (5), 267. Sings (5), 268. Sings (5), 269. Sings (5), 270. Sings (5), 271. Sings (5), 272. Sings (5), 273. Sings (5), 274. Sings (5), 275. Sings (5), 276. Sings (5), 277. Sings (5), 278. Sings (5), 279. Sings (5), 280. Sings (5), 281. Sings (5), 282. Sings (5), 283. Sings (5), 284. Sings (5), 285. Sings (5), 286. Sings (5), 287. Sings (5), 288. Sings (5), 289. Sings (5), 290. Sings (5), 291. Sings (5), 292. Sings (5), 293. Sings (5), 294. Sings (5), 295. Sings (5), 296. Sings (5), 297. Sings (5), 298. Sings (5), 299. Sings (5), 300. Sings (5), 301. Sings (5), 302. Sings (5), 303. Sings (5), 304. Sings (5), 305. Sings (5), 306. Sings (5), 307. Sings (5), 308. Sings (5), 309. Sings (5), 310. Sings (5), 311. Sings (5), 312. Sings (5), 313. Sings (5), 314. Sings (5), 315. Sings (5), 316. Sings (5), 317. Sings (5), 318. Sings (5), 319. Sings (5), 320. Sings (5), 321. Sings (5), 322. Sings (5), 323. Sings (5), 324. Sings (5), 325. Sings (5), 326. Sings (5), 327. Sings (5), 328. Sings (5), 329. Sings (5), 330. Sings (5), 331. Sings (5), 332. Sings (5), 333. Sings (5), 334. Sings (5), 335. Sings (5), 336. Sings (5), 337. Sings (5), 338. Sings (5), 339. Sings (5), 340. Sings (5), 341. Sings (5), 342. Sings (5), 343. Sings (5), 344. Sings (5), 345. Sings (5), 346. Sings (5), 347. Sings (5), 348. Sings (5), 349. Sings (5), 350. Sings (5), 351. Sings (5), 352. Sings (5), 353. Sings (5), 354. Sings (5), 355. Sings (5), 356. Sings (5), 357. Sings (5), 358. Sings (5), 359. Sings (5), 360. Sings (5), 361. Sings (5), 362. Sings (5), 363. Sings (5), 364. Sings (5), 365. Sings (5), 366. Sings (5), 367. Sings (5), 368. Sings (5), 369. Sings (5), 370. Sings (5), 371. Sings (5), 372. Sings (5), 373. Sings (5), 374. Sings (5), 375. Sings (5), 376. Sings (5), 377. Sings (5), 378. Sings (5), 379. Sings (5), 380. Sings (5), 381. Sings (5), 382. Sings (5), 383. Sings (5), 384. Sings (5), 385. Sings (5), 386. Sings (5), 387. Sings (5), 388. Sings (5), 389. Sings (5), 390. Sings (5), 391. Sings (5), 392. Sings (5), 393. Sings (5), 394. Sings (5), 395. Sings (5), 396. Sings (5), 397. Sings (5), 398. Sings (5), 399. Sings (5), 400. Sings (5), 401. Sings (5), 402. Sings (5), 403. Sings (5), 404. Sings (5), 405. Sings (5), 406. Sings (5), 407. Sings (5), 408. Sings (5), 409. Sings (5), 410. Sings (5), 411. Sings (5), 412. Sings (5), 413. Sings (5), 414. Sings (5), 415. Sings (5), 416. Sings (5), 417. Sings (5), 418. Sings (5), 419. Sings (5), 420. Sings (5), 421. Sings (5), 422. Sings (5), 423. Sings (5), 424. Sings (5), 425. Sings (5), 426. Sings (5), 427. Sings (5), 428. Sings (5), 429. Sings (5), 430. Sings (5), 431. Sings (5), 432. Sings (5), 433. Sings (5), 434. Sings (5), 435. Sings (5), 436. Sings (5), 437. Sings (5), 438. Sings (5), 439. Sings (5), 440. Sings (5), 441. Sings (5), 442. Sings (5), 443. Sings (5), 444. Sings (5), 445. Sings (5), 446. Sings (5), 447. Sings (5), 448. Sings (5), 449. Sings (5), 450. Sings (5), 451. Sings (5), 452. Sings (5), 453. Sings (5), 454. Sings (5), 455. Sings (5), 456. Sings (5), 457. Sings (5), 458. Sings (5), 459. Sings (5), 460. Sings (5), 461. Sings (5), 462. Sings (5), 463. Sings (5), 464. Sings (5), 465. Sings (5), 466. Sings (5), 467. Sings (5), 468. Sings (5), 469. Sings (5), 470. Sings (5), 471. Sings (5), 472. Sings (5), 473. Sings (5), 474. Sings (5), 475. Sings (5), 476. Sings (5), 4

DALE

Em

bill

swin

maj

Falesa m

NEWS BRIEF

Aids

suspects